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THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PROMOTION AND PUBLIC WORKS
FOR THE
JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

1907

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1901

The Dominican Republic

CHAPTER I.

Geographical Position—Boundaries—Advantageous Situation—Distances between the Principal Ports of the Republic and other Ports in Europe and America—Area—Population—Climate—Temperature—Seasons—Winds—Healthy Condition—Vital Statistics—Topography—Mountains—Valleys and Plains—Hydrography—Ports and Bays—Adjacent Islands.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—The Dominican Republic, commonly called Santo Domingo, occupies with the Republic of Haiti, the island named *Hispaniola* by Columbus, the first European settlement in the New World.

This Island lies between $17^{\circ} 36' 40''$ and $19^{\circ} 58' 20''$ north latitude, and $69^{\circ} 18'$ and $74^{\circ} 31'$ longitude west of Greenwich, or in the midst of the Antilles or West Indies; almost opposite Central America; about 50 miles southeast of Cuba; and the same distance west of Porto Rico; 1,245 miles from New York; 500 from Florida; 1,440 to the south of the central New England coast; about the same distance from Mexico; 480 miles from Venezuela; 740 from Colon; 3,850 from Southampton; 3,900 from Havre, and 4,270 from Hamburg.

BOUNDARIES.—The Dominican Republic is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the nearest land being some of the smaller islands on the eastern portion of the Bahamas group; on the east lies the Mona passage, 70 miles wide, which separates the island from Porto Rico, and contains the small islands called Mona, Monito and Desecheo; on the west lies the Haitian Republic, while to the south extends the Caribbean sea. The island is separated from Cuba by the San Nicolás channel or Windward Passage, 48 miles in width, and from the island of Jamaica by the channel bearing that name, 100 miles wide.

ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION.—The geographical position of the Republic is so privileged that it lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, in other words, on the path of all the ships to or from Europe passing through the Panama Canal. If the prosperity of the Republic is now most promising, no one can foretell what it will be when the Canal is open. The importance of Santo Domingo will increase tenfold, commercially, industrially, and strategically. No ship will cross the Canal on her way to Europe, the western coast of North, Central, or South America and Mexico, or on her way to the Far East, without passing through the Mona Pass, opposite the splendid bay of Samaná. The country lies right in the way, as all other routes to and from the Canal are either less safe or longer than the route through the Mona Pass, between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. There are other passes, such as that between Cuba and Haiti, the San Antonio pass between Cuba and Mexico, and the various channels between the several islands of the Windward group. None of these, however, offer the same advantages the Mona Pass affords, not only as the shortest route, but also because the ships taking this route may call at ports in the Dominican Republic for provisions, repairs, etc.

On the other hand, the proximity of the Republic to the greatest marts of the world, makes the country peculiarly suitable for all kinds of investments. There are but two Latin American republics, Mexico and Cuba, nearer the United States than the Dominican Republic; none, however, is nearer to European ports, so that there will always be a market for Dominican products abroad.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC AND OTHER PORTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—The following table shows a comparison of distances between ports in the Dominican Republic and those of Europe and America, the miles being nautical:

Dominican Ports.	New York.	Cadiz, Spain.	South-ampton.	Havre, France.	Hamburg, Germany.	Havana, Cuba.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Santo Domingo.....	1535	3125	3885	3925	4305	935
Monte Cristi	1245	3235	3995	4035	4415	645
Puerto Plata.....	1255	3165	3925	3965	4345	710
Samaná	1355	3090	3850	3890	4270	820
Sanchez	1370	3105	3869	3905	4285	835
San Pedro Macoris..	1505	3100	3860	3900	4280	965
Azuá	1590	3180	3940	3980	4360	880
Barahona	1605	3195	3955	3995	4375	870

Santiago, Cuba.	Mayaguez, Porto Rico.	Ponce, Porto Rico.	San Juan, Porto Rico.	St. Thomas, Danish W. I.	La Guaira, Venezuela.	Curacao, Dutch W. I.	Colon, Panama.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Santo Domingo	415	160	190	230	295	500	810
Monte Cristi	235	295	345	345	415	640	840
Puerto Plata	300	225	275	275	345	570	910
Samaná	415	135	185	190	260	565	970
Sanchez	430	150	200	205	275	580	985
San Pedro Macoris. 445		130	160	200	270	490	825
Azuá	380	220	240	285	350	410	750
Barahona	370	235	255	300	365	400	740

AREA.—The total area of the Island measures about 28,248 square miles, of which the Dominican Republic occupies 18,045 and Haiti the balance. The extreme length of the Island, from Punta Engaño, in the Province of Seybo, to Cape Irois, in Haiti, measures about 425 miles, while the extreme width is 157 miles, the narrowest portions measuring from about 10 to 30 miles.

In point of size the whole Island—the Dominican Republic and Haiti included—is only second to Cuba, being about one-fourth larger than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut together, about as large as Belgium, more than double the size of Denmark, and a trifle smaller than Ireland.

POPULATION.—A fair estimate based on the population of the principal cities and towns, and taking into consideration the fact that the country is but sparsely populated, gives 610,000 inhabitants as the most probable population of the Republic, at present.

CLIMATE.—The Dominican Republic lies almost on the northern border of the tropical belt, its climate being, therefore, hot and humid. These features are tempered to such a remarkable degree by the mountainous conditions of the country, that in certain regions the temperature ranges from heat, in the low valleys, to ice, on the summit of the highest peaks.

In the lowlands of the coast the breezes cool the air the entire year, blowing from the sea during the day and from the land after sundown. The heavy rains also cool the atmosphere.

TEMPERATURE.—The temperature on the northern coast, in the eastern section of the country, varies from 59° to 90° F., the lowest record being for the month of February, and the highest for May. The mean temperature on the coast, where the lowest and warmest points are found, may be estimated at about 80° F., and in summer it never rises above 89° F.

Professors W. P. Blake and Charles Wright give the following readings during an excursion made in 1871 from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata.

February 9.....	6.00 a. m.—71.60 F.	} Santo Domingo City.
.....	12.00 m.—78.80 F.	
.....	6.00 p. m.—73.40 F.	
.....	6.30 p. m.—71.60 F.	
February 10.....	2.45 p. m.—80.60 F.	} Near Jaina River.
.....	5.00 p. m.—73.40 F.	
.....	8.45 p. m.—66.20 F.	
February 12.....	4.15 p. m.—69.80 F.	} Sabana Puerto.
.....	9.00 p. m.—64.40 F.	
February 13.....	6.00 a. m.—60.80 F.	} Maimón River.
.....	6.00 p. m.—73.40 F.	
February 14.....	5.30 a. m.—57.20 F.	
.....	7.30 p. m.—66.20 F.	Sabana Guayubin.
February 15.....	12.00 m.—80.60 F.	} La Vega.
February 16.....	6.00 a. m.—62.60 F.	
February 18.....	8.00 p. m.—59.00 F.	} Moca.
February 19.....	7.00 a. m.—64.40 F.	
.....	1.30 p. m.—80.60 F.	
February 23.....	8.30 a. m.—73.40 F.	} Yaque River.
.....	10.00 p. m.—69.80 F.	
February 24.....	6.15 a. m.—64.40 F.	
.....	8.00 a. m.—69.80 F.	

SEASONS.—There are but two seasons in the tropics, the rainy or wet season, called winter, and the dry season, called summer. In the Dominican Republic, particularly, local causes have such a decided influence on the seasons that there seems to be a remarkable difference in the time the two seasons occur.

In the south, west and the interior, the winter or rainy season, is generally considered to take place from April to November, the other months being the dry or summer months, while in the eastern section the rainy season is from May to December.

WINDS.—The prevailing winds are as follows: From the east, 187 days; from the northeast, 75 days; from the southeast, 65 days; from the north, 14 days; from the south, 11 days; from the northwest, 8 days; from the southwest, 3 days, and from the west, 2 days.

HEALTHY CONDITION.—The climate of the country is remarkably salubrious.

Yellow fever is not endemic, although sporadic cases have occurred, particularly among European troops, before the independence of the country. In 1901 there were a few cases, not over ten deaths, in Puerto Plata. Yellow fever, it is claimed, has always been imported from neighboring countries.

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Consulting Entomologist of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, in his remarks on the geographical distribution of the yellow fever mosquito, at the Second International Sanitary Conference held in Washington in October, 1905, made the statement that the only places in the Dominican Republic where the yellow fever mosquito has been found was at San Cristobal, 2,000 feet elevation; Sanchez and Puerto Plata. There has never been an epidemic of yellow fever in Santo Domingo City, according to an authority quoted by Dr. Howard.

There was a cholera epidemic about 50 years ago, imported from the West Indies; and smallpox also prevailed, but they were both imported.

Malaria is the only endemic disease in certain swampy and marshy territories, although rarely of a severe character. If immigrants and foreign residents do not take proper care, they may be subject to liver disorders, not necessarily fatal, as it is a common disease in the tropics.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Births: The number of births in the Republic during the calendar year 1906 may be estimated at 19,134, of which 9,872 were males, and 9,262 females.

Deaths: The total number of deaths during the same period may be estimated at 5,704, as follows: Males, 3,100, and females, 2,604, which shows the good sanitary condition of the country. Of this total the number of foreigners is estimated at 276, while the natives numbered 5,428.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The Republic, as seen from the sea, presents a rugged appearance because of its mountainous condition. Topographically, the country consists of extensive plains and broad, fertile valleys, surrounded by mountains of various

heights, well irrigated by abundant streams and rivers. The perennial verdure of the mountains and luxuriant vegetation of the valleys and plains show the fertility of the soil, which only awaits the hand of man to yield fabulous riches.

MOUNTAINS.—The Dominican Republic is, therefore, a mountainous country, and from this point of view it is by far the most interesting of all the Antilles, or West Indies.

Not only the highest point in the entire West Indies is found in the Republic—Loma Tina, 9,420 feet above the sea level—but its several mountain ranges, or systems, extending across the island in all directions, protect the country against hurricanes and similar phenomena, while they serve to replete and subdivide its water courses. This orographic and hydrographic system naturally results in such a diversity of climatic conditions as to make of the Republic an ideal spot for all races and all tropical crops.

There are five mountain chains stretching throughout the entire length of the island in a general direction, from east to west, dividing the country into valleys and plains. The largest of the mountain chains is called the Cordillera Central, traversing the country from east to west, gradually rising to an altitude of about 9,420 feet above the sea level. This Central range starts at about 6 miles from the eastern extremity of the island, and extends some 218 miles to the west, the highest point being Loma Tina.

South of this range, and almost parallel to it, runs the second Central chain, starting near Neyba River and extending westward for about 63 miles on Dominican soil before entering Haitian territory. The highest peak in this range is Panso, 5,670 feet above the level of the sea.

Of the two northern ranges, one runs along the Peninsula of Samaná, its highest peak being Pílon de Azúcar, or Sugar-loaf Peak, 1,749 feet high, and the other, the Monte Cristi range, starts west of the Gran Estero bay and extends, almost parallel to the other, across the northern portion of the island to Monte Cristi.

The southern range, called Sierra de Bahoruco, starts on the eastern coast in the Barahona District, and extending west-

ward on Dominican territory for about 63 miles, crosses over to Haiti.

The altitude of the principal mountains is as follows:

Loma Tina.....	9,420 feet.
Pico del Yaque.....	8,985 "
Cucurucho	7,762 "
Loma Joca	7,500 "
Pico de Gallo.....	7,500 "
Nalga de Maco.....	7,500 "
Panso	5,670 "
Valdesía	5,400 "
Diego de Ocampo.....	3,660 "
Mariana Chica	3,000 "
Siete Picos	2,000 "
Pilón de Azucar.....	1,749 "

VALLEYS AND PLAINS.—Such systems of mountain ranges naturally form plains and valleys which, due to the superb natural irrigation of the country, are among the most fertile in the world. In the case of the Azua and Neyba valleys, for instance, where it scarcely rains, the Yaque del Sur or Neyba River and the natural drainage of the lakes and underground currents are the natural means of irrigation.

The principal valleys are the Oriental valley, extending from the Jaina River towards the coast and measuring 120 miles in length and about 30 miles in width. This valley covers the eastern portion of Santo Domingo Province, the entire District of San Pedro Macoris, and the southern extremity of the Seybo Province.

The Bani valley stretches between the Nizao and Ocoa Rivers for a distance of about 28 miles in length and 13 miles in width at its widest point, and measures 4 and 3 miles at its narrowest points.

The Azua valley, over 35 miles long and from 3 to 18 miles wide, lies between the eastern bank of the Neyba River and the slopes of the Numero hills.

The Occidental valley, lying between the main and the southern Central range, from the western bank of the Neyba

westward to San Miguel de la Atalaya, a distance of about 120 miles, measures from 10 to 22 miles in breadth.

The Neyba valley starts at Barrancas, and follows the western bank of the Neyba River, westward to Fondo lake, on the Haitian frontier. This valley measures about 67 miles in length and 10 to 13 miles in width.

The Vega Real valley, the largest and richest in the Republic, stretches from the Samaná Province, between the northern or Monte Cristi range on the north and the Central range on the south, to the northwestern coast and the Dajabon or Massacre river, a distance of about 170 miles in length, the mean width being 11 miles towards the center and 15 at its lower extremity. The valley contains about 1,490,000 acres of land suitable for all kinds of crops, the highest point being about 580 feet above the sea level. The Vega Real may be properly divided in two portions, one to the east extending from Santiago to the mouth of the Yuna River in Samaná Bay, and the western portion from Sanitago to Monte Cristi and Manzanilla bays and the eastern bank of the Dajabon.

The Puerto Plata valley extends from the Joba River westward for about 62 miles in length and from 9 to 10 miles in width, as far as Rusia point.

The Constanza valley lies between the San Juan and Jarabacoa hills, south of the Central range, extending over an area of 15 miles.

The high plains of Bahoruco consist of rich lands covered near the mountains with the most luxurious vegetation in the entire island, while towards the coast vegetation becomes poor, and the ground marshy and salty. The splendid Central valley, irrigated by the Mijo River, contains fertile plains gradually rising and forming several smaller and narrower valleys where the temperature is cool.

On the north, the Cibao plains extend over the entire Provinces of Santiago, La Vega, Espaillat and the maritime Districts of Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata and Samaná.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The Dominican Republic is one of the best irrigated countries in the world. Its hydrographic system consists of seven large fluvial basins, two lakes and a large num-

ber of streams emptying directly into the sea. The northern and western portions of the Republic have fewer rivers than the southern portion, but they are larger and more important.

The mountainous condition of the country and the frequent rains on the high lands render the Dominican soil exceptionally fertile. Except for one or two arid spots in the western section of the country, it would be impossible to travel any distance within the Dominican territory without encountering a river, a stream or a brook, such is the abundance of natural irrigation.

Basins: Starting from the southwestern portion of the country, the first hydrographic basin is that formed by the Neyba or Yaque del Sur River, which has its headwaters on the Pico del Yaque, flows across a large portion of the territory, and, after receiving the waters of many tributaries, finally empties into the Neyba Bay, about 186 miles from its source. This river is navigable for small craft for about 22 miles from its mouth. The Yaque del Sur or Neyba's principal affluents are the Rio Medio, Mijo and San Juan.

To the east of the above basin that of the Ozama's is found, its principal river being the Ozama River, on the right bank of which lies the City of Santo Domingo, the capital of the Republic. The Ozama flows for about 63 miles and receives the waters of some important tributaries, and, on emptying into the sea, forms the harbor of Santo Domingo. The principal tributaries of the Ozama are the Isabela, Yabacoa and Jigüero Rivers.

The Yuna River, which forms one of the largest hydrographic basins in the Island, empties into the Samaná Bay, on the eastern section of the country, 223 miles from its headwaters. The Yuna River is navigable for many miles from its mouth, although, at present, a sand bar obstructs navigation. The principal affluents of the Yuna are the Chacuey, Maguaca, Masipetro, Cevico, Payabo and Camu and its affluents Licey, Jima, Cenobi and Jagua.

The Yaque del Norte River forms another important basin. This river, as well as the Yaque del Sur, has its source on the Pico del Yaque, collecting on its way to the sea all the

waters flowing in the Cibao region. The Yaque del Norte empties into the Monte Cristi Bay, 250 miles from its source, and is navigable for medium size craft to a point south of Guayubin. The affluents of this river are the Mao, Bao or Cibao, Dicayagua, Jagua, Amina, Gurabo, Guayubin, Chacuey and several others.

The Higuamo basin, on the southern coast, forms a vast estuary, many of the streams and rivers of the Seybo Province and the Macoris District emptying therein. The Soco basin belongs to the same territory.

There are two principal basins irrigated by the waters of their respective lakes, the Lake Enriquillo, about 34 miles in length and 11 in width, and the Lake Azuei basin, 15 miles long and 13 wide. Several smaller lakes are also found in the country, and many streams of lesser importance which are tributaries to large rivers, or which flow directly into the sea.

There are only two regions, one in the north and the other in the south, where rains are scarce, and it would seem that lack of water might be a drawback to agriculture. This is not the case, however, as several years ago, at the time an artesian well was sunk, flowing water of sufficient pressure was found at a depth of 60 feet, and neither pressure nor flow of water have yet decreased.

PORTS AND BAYS.—Starting on the southern coast, from west to east, the first Dominican port is Pedernales, on the bay of the same name, formed by the Pedernales River, which separates Santo Domingo from Haiti. Next comes the Sin Fondo or Puerto Aguilas near Cabo Falso.

Following the same direction, above mentioned, and after passing Enriquillo, there is a large bay divided in two by a small peninsula ending in Martin Garcia point. The western portion of the bay is called Neyba Bay, where the town of Barahona is situated; while the eastern section is called Ocoa Bay and serves as port for Azua. Neyba Bay is about 20 miles wide, between Avarena and Martin Garcia points, and extends inland about 10 miles. The Yaque del Sur River empties into this bay. Ocoa Bay is nearly double the size of Neyba Bay.

Before rounding Salinas point, which lies on the southeastern extremity of Ocoa Bay, Las Calderas port is situated. This anchorage is sheltered from all winds and is considered one of the safest and deepest in the West Indies.

Between Ocoa Bay and the port of Santo Domingo, there are but four anchorages worth mentioning: Palenque, Nizao, Agua de la Estancia and Najayo. The outer port of Santo Domingo, called Placer del Estudio, offers a very bad anchorage because of the roughness of the sea. It is the entrance, however, to the vast bay into which the Ozama empties. Vessels of less than 15 feet draft will find here a safe and commodious anchorage which has no rival in the world.

East of Santo Domingo City, beyond Caucedo point, and between this and Macoris, three small bays are found, called Andres, or Boca Chica, Guayacanes and Juan Dolio, of little importance because of their shallow and unsafe conditions. There are small towns on these bays having such excellent climatic conditions that invalids always go there during their convalescence.

Port Macoris is formed by the river of the same name. It admits vessels drawing 17 feet of water. The entrance is about half a mile wide. Nearly abreast of the entrance there is a small cay called Isleta. This port stretches northward, and is navigable over all its extension. Because of the shipping facilities this port affords, seven foreign companies have established near its shores large sugar plantations worth several millions of dollars. The port has an excellent pier where steamers are docked, the company in charge being under obligation to always maintain at least 22 feet of water.

Further on towards the east, lies the Soco anchorage. The entrance is obstructed during the dry season by a sand bar which only allows passage to a boat. This obstruction disappears during the rainy season.

East of the Soco anchorage lies the port of Cumayazo, nearly abreast of the western end of Catalina Island. The mouth of the Hondo River affords a safe anchorage. Further on is the Romana anchorage, whose entrance is about 200 yards wide. Large vessels, however, can enter, and it is one of the best

sheltered anchorages on the southern coast of Santo Domingo. In the near future this will be one of the richest shipping points in the Republic for agricultural products and cattle. At the present time, there are there over 2,000,000 cacao trees under cultivation, and bearing fruit.

To the east of this anchorage lies Chabón, at the mouth of the river bearing the same name. It is an open roadstead with excellent holding grounds serving as port to the town of Higüei, situated in the interior of the Seybo Peninsula. Ships anchor at the mouth of the river transshipping merchandise and passengers to small sailing boats which carry them to the river port called Gato, and thence by land to the town. Altigracia Bay, lying further east, affords likewise a good anchorage.

Yuma is the easternmost port on the southern portion of the island. It is only easy of access to small craft. Rounding Punta Espada towards the northwest and following the Jovero coast, several small bays and anchorages of no special importance are found until reaching the splendid Samaná Bay, which Columbus named on his first trip "*Golfo de las Flechas*," or "Arrow Gulf."

The Samaná Bay is one of the most imposing in the world. It is an inland sea whose waters, ever smooth, offer commodious shelter to all the navies of the world. It lies between Mangle point on the south, and Cape Balandra on the north. It measures about 40 miles from east to west, and 14 from north to south. The entrance, from which the coast beyond cannot be seen, is on the north, between Balandra point and Cayo Levantado, and measures 600 feet in breadth. The maximum depth of the bay is 20 fathoms, and the minimum 3 fathoms, so that all ships can enter. The only spot where there is a decrease in the depth is south of Cayo Levantado; the deep channel over which the largest vessel may sail, lying between the Peninsula and Cayo Levantado.

There are many ports offering better anchorage facilities within the bay. The first of these lies to the west of the northern coast, and is called Cacaos, then comes Cleré, and then Santa Barbara, where the picturesque city of Samaná is

built. This port is sheltered on the north by the Peninsula of Samaná, and on the south by Carenero Cay. Following the coast, towards the west, the anchorages of Robalos, Cabeza de Toro, and Santa Capuza are found.

On the extreme western portion of the peninsula is Sanchez, an important port, terminal of the railway to La Vega and San Francisco de Macoris. Other ports on the southern coast of Samaná Bay are San Lorenzo, or Pearl Bay, and Sabana de la Mar. The first is one of the best anchorages of the Samaná Bay. It is wide and deep, and its waters ever tranquil, are sheltered by a strip of land running northward and then westward. This is an excellent point for a commercial port, and at the time of the Panama Canal, constructed by Lesseps, a trust company obtained a concession to build wharves, warehouses, and other improvements with the idea of making San Lorenzo a free port, open to the world's trade.

The Sabana de la Mar Bay, which is the port of the city of the same name, is the outlet for the products of a region rich in cacao and balatá, lying only about 12 or 15 kilometers from the port. On the western side of the bay there is a famous cave, once the shelter of Indians and afterwards of buccaneers.

There are good ports on the northern coast of the Samaná Peninsula, as Escondido, west of Cape Cabron, Jackson, and Gran Estero. Other ports are Matanzas; Tres Amerras; and Escocesa Bay; Cabarete, the outlet for all the cabinet woods from Jamao; Puerto Grande, an important fruit port; and Puerto Chico, in Sosua; Bergantin, and Puerto Plata, the most important of the Cibao region, with excellent shipping facilities. West of Puerto Plata are Suflet, Maimon and Blanco, or Puerto Caballo, the latter well sheltered, only needing dredging to become an excellent anchorage for large vessels. Isabela Cove comes next, on which shores the first city in the New World was founded by Columbus, the ruins of which may still be seen, now covered by vegetation. West of Port Isabela come Marigote, of such great depth that large sailing vessels are tied to the shores; Estero Hondo, destined to become one of the best sheltered ports in the world as soon as

the cliffs obstructing the entrance are removed, as now only vessels drawing 6 to 7 feet can enter. This port is formed by a deep channel of about 600 feet width and over 1 mile in length, extending into the interior and affording safe anchorage for over 1 square league in extent. Punta Rusia offers a good, spacious anchorage, as also Upper Estero Balsa, sheltered and surrounded by low lands, suitable for salt extraction, and Jicaquito, wide and sheltered, but of little depth.

Then comes the Monte Cristi Bay, measuring about 2 miles and affording good anchorage at a distance of about half a mile from the shore. The city of Monte Cristi is about 1 mile inland.

Manzanillo Bay, on the northern extremity of the Republic, is one of the best in the island. This bay is almost as spacious as Samaná Bay, and has many excellent ports and anchorages, Pozas being considered the best of all, both on account of its depth, allowing vessels of the heaviest draft to anchor, and because of its tranquil waters.

To the scarcity of population is due the fact that many of the bays and ports above mentioned have no towns of any importance; or no traffic facilities, although a certain trade in agricultural products is carried on through them. Due to the excellent conditions of San Lorenzo large plantations have been established near this port, while Puerto Grande, in Sosua, is the outlet for a banana plantation said to contain over 1,500,000 banana trees bearing fruit. Near Romana a plant for refining petroleum has been established and a small town has grown up nearby.

ADJACENT ISLANDS.—There are near the coast of the Dominican Republic several small islands which are a portion of its territory and contain much undeveloped wealth.

The first important island, commencing at the southwestern coast, is the Beata Island, separated from the main island by the Beata Straits, about 9 miles from the Bahoruco Peninsula. The Beata is a mountainous, thickly wooded island, with an area of about 12 square miles. West of this island lies the Frailes reef. To the south of Beata is Alta Vela Island, about

one and a half miles in length and one and one-quarter in breadth. The highest points in the island are covered with woods, while the rest of its area is covered with guano.

Towards the east, following the coast between Macoris and Romana, is Catalina Island, 5 miles in length and over 2 miles in width. The vegetable soil is thin, but cocoanuts are plentiful, and cattle and goats thrive.

East of Catalina Island, still on the southern coast, Saona Island is found. This island is generally deserted, although fishermen temporarily inhabit it, as excellent fish and several varieties of turtles are abundant in its waters. The Boca de Catuano channel separates the island of Saona from the rest of the Republic. This channel is from 3 to 4 miles wide, but very shallow, except at a point where it is about 10 feet deep. Saona Island has an area of about 77 square miles, covered with excellent timber and cabinet woods. The main portion of the island has a thin soil, only suitable for sugar cane cultivation. Cacao may be profitably raised in certain portions of the island where the soil is about 4 feet deep. There is always good running water in the island. Goats and cattle are raised in considerable numbers. North of Saona Island lies Catalinita Island, surrounded by shallow waters, making navigation dangerous.

East of Santo Domingo City is the San Andres Cay, and off the eastern coast of the Republic, at the entrance to Samaná Bay, there are five small cays, the largest of which, Cayo Levantado, is about one square mile. Other small islands are situated to the northeast of Samaná, and still others lie near the Puerto Plata and the Monte Cristi coast.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch—Constitutional Presidents—Political Organization—Citizenship—Guarantees—Limitations—Rights of Aliens — Legislative Power — Executive Power — Judicial Power—Education—Religion.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.—The island of Santo Domingo, the western portion of which was called by the aborigines *Haiti*, or “Mountainous land,” and the eastern part *Quisqueya*, or “Motherland,” was discovered by Columbus on the 6th of December, 1492. In honor of the country which had befriended him, Columbus called the island *Hispaniola*. The first settlers in the New World soon began to develop, within their means, the mining wealth of *Hispaniola*, the importance of which grew until the new conquests in Porto Rico, Cuba, and Margarita attracted immigrants to the new lands.

The settlers had an almost continuous struggle from the beginning, first against the Indians, then among themselves, and ultimately with the English and French buccaneers, until July 22, 1785, when the Spanish part of the island was ceded to the French, who had already taken possession of the western portion.

French control lasted until July 11, 1809, when the capital city was surrendered to Don Juan Sanchez Ramirez, who proclaimed the reincorporation of the country to Spain. This state of affairs continued until 1821, when the Dominicans constituted themselves into a Republic under the flag and authority of Colombia, lately created by Bolivar. Subsequently (1822), Boyer, President of Haiti, claiming that the Haitian Constitution stated that the territory of the island was one and undivisible, invaded the Dominican portion of the island, the Haitians holding it until February 27, 1844, when the Dominicans reasserted their independence and established the Dominican Republic.

In 1861, by means of diplomatic negotiations and a plebiscite, Spain re-established her authority over Santo Domingo.

This control, however, only lasted for four years, when the country was again separated from Spain, and has ever since struggled with many difficulties, but as a free and sovereign State.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENTS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1844—Santana.	1878—González.
1849—M. Jiménez.	1879—Guillermo.
1849—Báez.	1880—Meriño.
1853—Santana.	1882—Heureaux.
1856—Régla Mota.	1884—Billini.
1856—Báez.	1885—Wos y Gil.
1858—Santana.	1886—Heureaux.
1865—Báez.	1899—Figueroa.
1866—Cabral.	1900—J. I. Jiménes.
1868—Báez.	1903—Wos y Gil.
1874—González.	1904—Morales.
1876—Espaillat.	1906—Cáceres.
1877—Báez.	

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.—The Constitution in force in the Republic is the one revised by the Legislature in 1896, which establishes that the Government shall devolve upon three distinct powers, each independent from the other in the discharge of their specific duties. These three powers are: The Legislative Power, or Congress, consisting of 24 Deputies or Representatives, elected by the people; the Executive Power, under the President of the Republic and seven Ministers, or Cabinet Members appointed by him; and the Judicial Power under the Supreme Court of Justice.

CITIZENSHIP.—According to the provisions of Article 7 of the Constitution, Dominicans are: (1) All persons born within the territory of the Republic, irrespective of the nationality of their parents; (2) all persons born abroad of Dominican parents if, in coming to the Republic they acquire their domicile therein; (3) all persons born in any of the Spanish-American Republics, or neighboring Spanish West Indies who desire to become citizens of the Republic, if after having resided one year in Dominican territory they make a declaration to that effect and take, before the proper authorities, the oath to defend the country; (4) all persons naturalized according

to law; (5) all foreigners owing allegiance to friendly nations if being domiciled in the Dominican Republic have declared their intention to become Dominican citizens, after residing in the country for at least two years and having made express renunciation of their nationality before a competent authority.

Legitimate children of foreigners residing in the Republic, born while their parents represent or are in the service of their country, are not considered Dominican citizens by birth.

No Dominican shall be recognized as vested with any other nationality while residing in the Republic.

GUARANTEES.—Dominicans are guaranteed by the Constitution: (1) Inviolability of life for political causes; (2) freedom of thought expressed either orally or in writing; (3) property rights, subject only to such taxes as the laws may direct; (4) inviolability of the secrecy of correspondence and private papers; (5) inviolability of the home, which cannot be entered except to prevent the commission of a crime; (6) personal liberty, and thereby slavery is forever forbidden, and slaves setting foot on Dominican soil shall be free; (7) liberty of suffrage; (8) freedom of industry; (9) exclusive ownership of discoveries, and scientific, artistic and literary productions; (10) liberty of association and reunion without arms, either publicly or privately; (11) liberty of petition and the right to have such acted upon; (12) freedom of education, the Government being under obligation to furnish primary education and the teaching of arts and trades gratuitously; (13) religious tolerance; (14) individual safety, so that no Dominican shall be arrested for debts not arising out of fraud or a criminal offense, nor compelled to quarter in his house military persons, nor be tried by special courts or commissions, nor arrested or committed to prison without a written order previously issued by a competent authority, naming the offense charged, unless the offender has been caught in the very act of committing a crime or other offense. No prisoner shall be kept in ignorance of the cause of his confinement nor be kept in close confinement without communication with the world except for such reasonable time as the Court may find indispensable, in order to insure proper investigation of the crime

or offense charged; nor shall he be detained in prison for a time longer than that established by law; nor be condemned to suffer punishment in criminal cases without having been first legally and duly tried and convicted; (15) equality before the law, and consequently all Dominicans must be tried by the same laws, being bound to perform the same duties, and to pay the same taxes.

LIMITATIONS.—The rights of citizenship are lost: (1) by serving or engaging to serve against the Republic; (2) by having been condemned to suffer corporal or infamous punishment; (3) by accepting, while in Dominican territory, without the consent of the National Congress, a foreign appointment or post; (4) by being guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy. Restoration of the rights of citizenship can be obtained in all cases, except in the case of having served or engaged to serve against the Republic.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.—Aliens enjoy the same civil rights as native Dominicans, the only exception being that in case of entering an action as plaintiff, foreigners are under obligation to execute a bond as security in case of adverse judgment.

Dominican civil law is an adaptation with a few modifications of what is known as the Napoleonic Code.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.—The Legislative Power is vested in a Congress, consisting of 24 Deputies, or Representatives, elected by the people at the rate of two for each Province or District. The office of Deputy, or Representative, is subject to the provisions of the Constitution, which establishes their rights and duties. Congress, in general terms, takes cognizance and passes upon all matters which do not rightly come under the other two powers, Executive and Judicial, or is not contrary to the Constitution. All laws are enacted by Congress, the enacting clause being, "The National Congress in the name of the Republic decrees."

EXECUTIVE POWER.—The Executive Power is vested in the President of the Republic conjointly with the secretaries of State, or Cabinet members. The President is the head of the general administration, and he has no other powers beyond those expressly vested in him by the Constitution and the Laws

of the Republic. The President is elected by indirect vote of the people, according to the constitutional prescriptions, for a term of four years, re-election being allowed. The necessary qualifications to be President of the Dominican Republic are: (1) to be a Dominican by birth or origin, and a resident of the Republic; (2) to be over 30 years of age, and (3) to be in the full and complete enjoyment of his civil and political rights.

There is a Vice-President elected in the same manner as the President, and for the same term, who shall have the same qualifications and may be re-elected. His duties are to act as Chief Executive in case of death, resignation, or inability of the President, but only during such emergencies. Should there be no Vice-President, then the Council of Secretaries, or the Cabinet members, shall act as the Executive until the new President is elected as prescribed by the Constitution.

The Secretaries or Cabinet members are seven, as follows: Secretary of the Interior and Police; Secretary of Foreign Relations; Secretary of Justice and Public Education; Secretary of Promotion and Public Works; Secretary of Finance and Commerce; Secretary of War and Navy; Secretary of Mails and Telegraphs. These Secretaries are appointed by the President during his pleasure.

The duties and powers of the President and his Cabinet, or Executive Power, are prescribed by the Constitution.

The administration of the Communes and other political subdivisions of the Provinces and Districts, devolves upon the respective Municipal Councils, of which foreigners may be members without forfeiting their nationality.

JUDICIAL POWER.—The Judicial Power is vested in the Supreme Court of Justice, and lower courts and tribunals. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, appointed by the National Congress, and an Attorney-General, appointed by the Executive. Naturalized citizens having all other necessary qualifications, cannot be Justices of the Supreme Court until six years after their naturalization. The powers of the Supreme Court and duties of its members are determined by the Constitution.

Other courts in the Republic, under the Supreme Court, are a Court of First Instance in each Province and District, and in each Commune and Section, judges of Inferior Courts, or Justices of the Peace.

EDUCATION.—At the time the Dominican Republic became an independent nation, the education of the masses was extremely deficient because of the peculiar conditions through which the country had passed. The great interest shown by the Dominican educators in spreading education among the masses, has resulted in a uniform system of education for the public schools, while the private colleges and other institutions of learning are at liberty to follow any educational methods they may see fit.

Gratuitous education has been established, and the results obtained by the system are excellent, not only in the cities and towns, but in the country among the farmers and laborers.

Primary education is paid by the Municipalities, the nation defraying the expenses of secondary and superior grades.

Education in public institutions is primarily under the Department of Justice and Public Education, which carries on its work through the Governing Board of Public Education in Santo Domingo City, and the Director-General of Normal Schools, the several Provincial and District Boards of Education, Inspectors, etc.

Superior or technical education may be obtained in the following institutions of learning in Santo Domingo City: The Professional Institute, where law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and civil engineering are taught and diplomas of "Licentiate" are given. Other institutions of superior education are the school of Bachelors of Arts and Sciences, where the students graduate as such before entering the Professional Institute, and the Seminary, the latter created in 1840, for those who desire to become priests; this institution also grants diplomas of Bachelor of Arts.

There are also Normal Schools where both practical and theoretical instruction is given, and which issue teachers' certificates.

The number of schools and other institutes of learning in the

Republic during the first six months of 1906, are estimated as follows: Schools and other institutes of higher education, 17; Primary schools, 299; total number of students, 12,792, of which 6,675 males and 6,117 females; average attendance, 6,887; number of professors and teachers, 555.

RELIGION.—Religious tolerance is a constitutional precept, but there is practically the greatest freedom of worship in the country. This is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding, the recognition of the Roman Catholic faith as that of the whole Dominican people, there are many Protestant churches in the various towns, where foreigners worship without the slightest molestation from the Dominican people.

CHAPTER III.

Political Division—Province of Santo Domingo—District of San Pedro Macoris—Province of Seybo—Province of Azua—District of Barahona—District of Samana—District of Pacificador—District of Puerto Plata—District of Monte Cristi—Province of Santiago—Province of Espaillat—Province of La Vega—Distances from Capital City.

POLITICAL DIVISION.—The territory of the Republic is politically divided into six provinces and six districts. There is practically no distinction between a province and a district, as they all have the same political, administrative and judicial rights and powers.

The provinces are: Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Vega, Azua, Espaillat and Seybo; and the districts are: Samaná, Pacificador, Puerto Plata, Monte Cristi, Macoris, and Barahona. Both provinces and districts are subdivided into "*Comunes, Cantones and Secciones.*"

PROVINCE OF SANTO DOMINGO.—Santo Domingo, the principal city in this Province, is also the capital of the Republic. It is the oldest city built in this hemisphere, excepting Isabela, the largest in the country, and one of the most remarkable in the New World, both from a historical as well as architectural standpoint. The city was founded in 1496 by Bartolomew Columbus, a brother of the great discoverer, on the left bank of the Ozama River; was destroyed by a hurricane in 1547, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river.

Santo Domingo consists of two main portions: the walled or intramural city, and the portion built outside of the walls, which is the smaller. The walled city covers an area of one *caballería*,* while the outer city extends only for about one-half of the area of the walled portion.

The population of Santo Domingo is estimated at over 20,000 inhabitants.

*One *caballería* is equivalent to about 200 acres.

As Santo Domingo enjoys the distinction of being the capital of the Republic, the highest authorities in the country reside there.

Among the public buildings, erected at the time of the Conquest and during the Spanish domination, are the Cathedral, of Gothic architecture, displaying no external beauty, but having a grand and imposing interior. This building was commenced in 1514. Among the other important edifices are the Convent of the Dominican Friars, now used for other purposes; several churches; the theater, which was primarily built for a Jesuit College; the City Hall; the Palace of Justice; and the general barracks. During the Haitian domination the Executive Palaces were built. The following buildings and monuments have been erected since the establishment of the Republic: The Congressional Palace; the Professional Institution; the famous bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, and founder of the first European settlement in the New World, called Isabela City; the imposing white marble and bronze monument, containing the ashes of Columbus, in the Cathedral; the statue erected in honor of Father Billini, who founded hospitals; the insane asylum; schools, and other institutions for the benefit of humanity; the abattoir, built on the plan of that of Nice, with all modern improvements; the market; the Custom House; squares and parks.

Congress passed a law, April 1907, authorizing the *Ayuntamiento*, or Municipal Board, to contract a loan for \$600,000, at 6 per cent annual interest, and a sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum, to be devoted to the following improvements: (a) City water works; (b) modernization of the electric plant; (c) improvement of city streets; (d) a public market; and (e) a theater. The Municipal Board is authorized, moreover, to contract for the construction of the works, buildings, and improvements with banking firms, builders, contractors, etc., at home and abroad.

Santo Domingo City, the See of the Archbishopric, called Primate of America, has a Conciliar Seminary created in 1848, a Normal School, and several other institutions of learning.

The capital once had a great university, the first in America, the university of "Santo Tomás de Aquino," founded by Pope Paul III in 1538, and Philip II of Spain in 1558, 20 years later, by a Royal Decree authorized the University to give degrees. The university was established with four faculties: Medicine, Philosophy, Theology and Jurisprudence. The number of men of letters educated in this university gained for Santo Domingo the name of the Athens of the New World.

The city is laid out in accordance with an excellent plan, having wide streets and some handsome private residences.

Commercially, the city is one of the most important of the Antilles, and the most important of the Republic, its customs revenues being the largest of any other port of entry in the country. The port, formed by the mouth of the Ozama River, has no equal for the safe and commodious anchorage it affords, its only defect being that very large vessels cannot enter through the bar and have to anchor at a distance from land.

Santo Domingo is in communication with the rest of the country by means of wagon roads and mule paths. The three principal roads starting from the city place it in direct communication with the Cibao, south and east sections of the Republic. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway line connecting Santo Domingo City with San Cristobal, passing through rich mining and agricultural districts.

The old town of San Carlos, founded in the XVII century, just outside of Santo Domingo, has become one of the quarters of the capital.

The principal towns in the Province are San Cristobal, about 17 miles from Santo Domingo City, to which it is expected it will soon be connected by a railroad. It is the chief town of the San Cristobal District, which is very fertile and contains valuable copper deposits.

Bani, about 40 miles from Santo Domingo, is the chief town of the Bani division, which lies in a valley near the sea. The climate is salubrious. La Victoria, on the western bank of the Ozama River, is about 18 miles north of Santo Domingo. Villa Duarte, which lies on the eastern bank of the Ozama, is also

called Pajarito. San Lorenzo de las Miras, 3 miles from the capital. San Antonio Guerra, 19 miles east of Santo Domingo, is near the Yabacao River, an affluent of the Ozama, and an excellent fluvial means of communication with the capital. Bayaguana, 36 miles from the capital, an excellent section for the cultivation of cacao.

Other towns are Monte Plata, Villa Mella, Yamasá, Boyá, and Sabana Grande.

DISTRICT OF SAN PEDRO MACORIS.—San Pedro Macoris, the capital of the District of the same name, lies about 45 miles east of Santo Domingo City, on the south of the Macoris River. The city was originally settled by fishermen. Its progress is due to the fertility of the surrounding country, which is peculiarly suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. The fact that this section is irrigated by the Higuamo, the Maguá Tosa, Caganche, and other rivers, which afford easy means of transportation for the products of the soil, has been a prime factor in the development of this region. There are now seven large sugar estates under successful cultivation. This fishing village, established during the first half of the 19th century, is now one of the handsomest and richest cities in the land. The city has also an excellent port, the waters of which are as tranquil as those of a lake. The port has been improved by the dredging of a deep channel and the construction of excellent wharves. There is a theater, other fine buildings, and parks in the city.

The next town in importance is San José de los Llanos, about 34 miles east of Santo Domingo, and 18 north of San Pedro Macoris, on the Caganche River. The region is suitable for all kinds of crops, rice especially.

PROVINCE OF SEYBO.—The capital of this Province is Santa Cruz del Seybo, about 75 miles east of Santo Domingo City, on one of the southeastern spurs of the Central chain. It was originally founded in 1502 to the south of the site where it now lies, but after being destroyed by an earthquake, it was rebuilt on the right bank of the Soco River.

This is one of the richest agricultural sections of the country. There are, at present, about two million cacao trees un-

der cultivation. The fertility of the soil is such that the trees begin to yield as early as three years after planting. Next in importance is the stock breeding industry, because of the extensive plains where excellent natural pasture grows.

Among the important towns of this Province, the following deserve special mention:

Salvaleon de Higüei, about 97 miles east of Santo Domingo and 31 south of Santa Cruz del Seybo, on the confluence of the Duey and Quisibani rivers. The town is over 40 miles from the coast, and uses the mouth of the Chabon River as the outlet for its maritime trade. Passengers and cargo are transhipped at this point to small boats which ascend the river as far as Gato, and thence by land to Higüei. The principal agricultural product is cacao.

Hato Mayor, 57 miles east of Santo Domingo, and 24 west of Seybo, on the Maguá River, is another important town. Cacao and stock raising are the principal industries of the region. Iron pyrites and coal have been found in the vicinity of the Almirante stream. The future of this region is most promising, because of its fertile plains and of the facility of trading through El Bote, on the Higuiamo basin, only 9 miles from Hato Mayor.

Ramon Santana, El Jovero, and La Romana are the other important towns.

PROVINCE OF AZUA.—Azua, capital of the province, lies about 83 miles west of Santo Domingo City, on the Via River. Rains are scarce in the province but abundant water for all purposes has been found at a depth of 60 feet by means of artesian wells. Before these wells were struck, farmers used the water from the rivers for irrigation, so that agriculture has always prospered in the Province to a greater or lesser extent. The sugar cane produced in this section of the country is of an excellent quality, and plantations over 40 years old are still being worked without having renewed the plants during that period.

The port of Azua, open to foreign trade, is about 4 miles southwest of the city of Azua.

San José de Ocoa, 70 miles from Santo Domingo and 19 from Azua, is an important town. Coffee is the main product of the region; apples and other fruits grow well.

Another important region is that of San Juan de la Maguana, whose head town is San Juan, 132 miles west of Santo Domingo and 50 northeast of Azua. This is peculiarly a stock breeding region on account of its vast plains covered with the Marcoté grass, and other pasture. The town was founded in 1504. In the vicinity of San Juan, the oldest Indian monument in the Island is found, a vast circular stone avenue, called "*Corral de los Indios*," or "The Indian's Courtyard." It has not yet been fully determined whether this was a place of worship or devoted to games.

Other important towns are Matas de Farfan, Cercado and Bánica. The principal riches of the region consist in stock breeding. The mountains contain fine builder's and joiner's woods, but lack of means of communication is the only drawback to the development of the wood-cutting industry.

DISTRICT OF BARAHONA.—Barahona is the capital city of this District, on the Neyba River, near the mouth of the Yaque del Sur. This city lies at about 150 miles west of Santo Domingo City. The Barahona coffee is considered the best in the Island, and is the principal agricultural product of the District.

Other important towns are: Neyba, 32 miles northeast of Barahona, and 135 west of Santo Domingo City. Neyba is near the border of the Enriquillo Lake, in the vicinity of very fine salt deposits. The town and port of Enriquillo lies on the southern portion of the Barahona District, 22 miles from the town of Barahona, and about 150 west of Santo Domingo City.

The principal products of the District are fine cabinet woods, the lignum vitae, and especially the sabina wood used in the manufacture of lead pencils; dyewoods and gums. Duvergé lies on the southern bank of the Enriquillo Lake, 35 miles from Barahona, and 141 from the capital of the Republic.

DISTRICT OF SAMANÁ.—This is one of the most important

regions of the Republic on account of its geographical position, containing as it does, the peninsula of Samaná and the main portion of the largest and best bay in the whole Island.

Samaná, or Santa Barbara de Samaná, is the capital of the District, on the northern shore of the Samaná Bay. The city which was founded in 1756 lies about 75 miles west of Santo Domingo City. The city is small but very picturesque, situated on the foot of one of the spurs of the mountain range which crosses the District.

The principal agricultural products of the District are cacao, cocoanuts and vegetables of all kinds.

The most important town of the District is Sanchez, on the northwestern section of Samaná Bay, near the mouth of the Yuma River, 25 miles west of Samaná City, and 75 northeast of Santo Domingo. Sanchez is one of the terminals of the Sanchez and La Vega and San Francisco de Macoris Railway.

Next in importance is the town of Sabana la Mar, on the southern portion of the Samaná Bay, about 11 miles from Samaná and 67 from Santo Domingo City.

DISTRICT PACIFICADOR.—The capital of this District is San Francisco de Macoris, over 100 miles northeast of Santo Domingo City, terminal of the main branch of the Samaná and La Vega Railroad. Cacao is the main product of the District.

Next in importance are the towns of San Antonio del Yuna, or Villa Riva, 25 miles from San Francisco de Macoris and 75 from Santo Domingo City, one of the stations of the Samaná and La Vega Railway. Matanzas, a small town 94 miles from San Francisco de Macoris and 90 from the capital of the Republic.

DISTRICT OF PUERTO PLATA.—The most important city of the so-called Cibao region, which consists of the entire northern portion of the Republic, that is of the Provinces of La Vega, Espaillat, and Santiago, and the Districts of Samaná, Pacificador, Puerto Plata, and Monte Cristi, is San Felipe de Puerto Plata. It is considered the most beautiful and picturesque city of the Republic, being particularly remarkable for its topographical conditions.

The city, lying at the foot of the mountain, called Isabel de Torres, rises to an elevation of about 2,220 feet on the south, and has the open sea to the north; while on the west stretches the beautiful bay of Puerto Plata, in the shape of a horseshoe, closed in on one side by a stone ridge over 100 feet high, where a beacon has been erected. Puerto Plata is 150 miles from Santo Domingo City and is remarkable not only by reason of its great commercial importance, being the principal port of the Cibao region, but also because of its beauty and sanitary conditions. All streets are macadamized, public lighting is excellent, there are in the city beautiful parks, good schools, waterworks, fine buildings, good cab service, and a number of industrial establishments. Puerto Plata is the terminal of the railway between this city and Santiago de los Caballeros, which is the most inland city of the Republic.

It is also a historical spot, as the city was founded by Columbus, settled by Obando in 1502, destroyed by order of King Philip III in 1606, the inhabitants moving to Monte Plata. It was rebuilt and settled again in 1705, burned and completely destroyed during the war of 1863, and rebuilt once more in 1865. The soil of the District is one of the richest in the Island, because of the varied conditions of its topography.

Other important towns in the District are: Altamira, 18 miles from Puerto Plata, and 133 from Santo Domingo City. It lies in one of the plateaus of the Monte Cristi range, surrounded by deep ravines and canyons, and on the Central Dominican Railroad, being one of its stations. Wheat has been cultivated with success within the jurisdiction of this township, where both lignite and anthracite coal deposits are found.

San Antonio Blanco is 32 miles from Puerto Plata and 137 from Santo Domingo City. The section of which it is the capital is remarkable both on account of the degree of hardness and durability of the woods in its forests, and because of the fact that Isabela, the first settlement founded by Columbus in the New World, lies within its jurisdiction where, in the cave called "*Cueva de los Frailes*," or "Friar's Cave," one of the most notable wooden Indian images was found. It is a wooden Zemi over two feet in height.

Bajabonico is the third town in importance, and is on the Central Railroad.

DISTRICT OF MONTE CRISTI.—The capital of this district is the city of San Fernando de Monte Cristi, one mile from its port. The city lies about 195 miles north of Santo Domingo City, and 82 miles west of Santiago. The principal products of the District are tobacco, dividivi, and other dye stuffs. Although rain is scarce in the territory of this section of the District, there is abundant irrigation from the Yaque and other important streams.

Next in importance are the towns of Guayubin, 172 miles north of Santo Domingo, and 25 south of Monte Cristi, on the right bank of the Yaque, near its mouth; Dajabon, on the Dajabon River, the boundary between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, carries on an important traffic with the neighboring country.

Sabaneta is situated on the Yaguajal River, 15 miles west of Santiago. The principal industries are the extraction of dye woods, and placer mining.

Restauración is the town next in importance.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.—Santiago de los Caballeros, capital of the Province, was founded in 1504. It lies on the right bank of the Yaque River, 117 miles from Santo Domingo, to which city Santiago is next in importance. Due to the energy of its farming population certain sections of the Province which are not very fertile have always produced as much as other portions of the country which have a better soil. Tobacco of an excellent quality is the principal product of the Province. The city of Santiago is the second in importance in the Republic, and is now the terminal of the first section of the Central Railroad, 43 miles in length.

Next in importance are the towns of San José de las Matas, 25 miles southwest of Santiago, and 133 from Santo Domingo City. The temperature is cool, and the climate so salubrious that the city is considered an excellent sanatorium. Janico, Valverde, Peña and Esperanza are other important towns.

PROVINCE OF ESPAILLAT.—The city of Moca, 100 miles north of Santo Domingo, on the right bank of the Moca

River, is the capital of the Province. Cacao and tobacco are the principal products of the section. Salcedo is the city next in importance, about 12 miles from Moca, and 93 from Santo Domingo City.

PROVINCE OF LA VEGA.—The capital of the Province of La Vega is the city of Concepción de la Vega, on the Camu River, 72 miles northwest of Santo Domingo and 63 miles west of Sanchez, with which it is connected by a railroad about 83 miles in length. The soil of the Province is extremely fertile and suitable for all kinds of agricultural products. The coca produced in the Province is said to be as good, or better, than the Bolivian product, while pines and cinchona are found in higher elevations. The tablelands of the Province are said to produce wheat, oats, barley and other cereals.

Cotui, 32 miles southwest of La Vega and 60 miles north of the capital of the Republic, is one of the important towns in the Province. The town lies about one third of a mile from the right bank of the Yuma River. Gold, silver, copper and iron deposits are found in this region.

Bonao, 27 miles south of La Vega, and 68 from Santo Domingo, was originally founded by Columbus as a military post to defend the mines and collect the tribute from the Indians.

Jarabacoa, the next town in importance, is situated in a very high valley, 18 miles south of La Vega, on the confluence of the Yerbabuena and Yaque del Norte rivers.

DISTANCES FROM CAPITAL CITY.—The distances from Santo Domingo, the capital city of the Republic, to the different cities and towns in the country are as follows:

San Cristobal	17 miles.
Bani	39 miles.
La Victoria	12 miles.
San Lorenzo de los Minas.....	3 miles.
San Antonio de Guerra.....	18 miles.
Bayaguana	30 miles.
Monte Plata	28 miles.
Villa Mella	7 miles.
Yamasá	30 miles.
Boyá	32 miles.

Sabana Grande	22 miles.
San Pedro de Macoris.....	45 miles.
San José de los Llanos.....	32 miles.
Santa Cruz del Seybo.....	74 miles.
Salvaleón de Higüei.....	79 miles.
Hato Mayor	57 miles.
Ramón Santana	60 miles.
El Jovero	97 miles.
La Romana	74 miles.
Azua	83 miles.
San José de Ocoa.....	70 miles.
San Juan de la Maguana.....	133 miles.
Las Matas de Farfan.....	150 miles.
El Cercado	160 miles.
Túbano	119 miles.
Barahona	126 miles.
Neyba	134 miles.
Enriquillo	149 miles.
Duvergé	141 miles.
Santa Bárbara de Samaná.....	78 miles.
Sánchez	74 miles.
San Francisco de Macoris.....	105 miles.
Riva	74 miles.
Matanzas	94 miles.
San Felipe de Puerto Plata.....	150 miles.
Altamira	133 miles.
San Antonio de Blanco.....	136 miles.
Bajabonico	139 miles.
San Fernando de Monte Cristi.....	196 miles.
Guayubin	171 miles.
Sabaneta	166 miles.
Restauración	151 miles.
Santiago de los Caballeros.....	114 miles.
San José de las Matas.....	134 miles.
Jánico	84 miles.
Valverde	146 miles.
Canton Peña	110 miles.
Esperanza	126 miles.

Moca	100 miles.
Salcedo	93 miles.
Concepción de la Vega	92 miles.
Cotui	59 miles.
Bonao	67 miles.
Jarabacoa	18 miles.
Cevicos	50 miles.

CHAPTER IV.

Agriculture—Stock Breeding—Apiculture—Forest Products —Public Land Law—Price of Lands—Fertilizers.

AGRICULTURE.—Geographical, topographical and climatic conditions in the Dominican Republic are such as to make it an ideal spot where agriculture can be developed to a wonderful extent. Properly speaking, there is not a foot of land which cannot be devoted to a branch of agriculture excepting, of course, the arid reefs and rocks near the coast. Nearly all of the 4,160 different species of the plant life ascribed to tropical America by Humboldt and Bonpland, may be said to thrive in this country, besides many others which are peculiar to the Island.

From an agricultural point of view, the country may be divided into three districts or regions. The first may be called tropical zone, which contains the fertile fields of the hot and low lands; the second zone contains the plains of the stock raising belt, where abundant pasture of different kinds grows freely, and the third, or sub-tropical belt, consisting of high, cool lands, where wheat and other cereals of the temperate zone may be profitably cultivated.

The lands within the tropical belt have the richest soil, measuring from 4 to 6 feet in depth, and are devoted to the cultivation of cacao, as the long central root of this tree needs a rich, deep soil. The entire Provinces of Seybo and Espaillat, the Pacificador, and Samaná Districts, as well as a large portion of the Provinces of La Vega, Santo Domingo, Santiago, Azua, and Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi Districts, consist of these lands. The balance of the tropical belt has about one foot of vegetable soil, and is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, bananas, tobacco, plantains, rice, corn, beans, and all kinds of pulse and vegetables. Notwithstanding this, potatoes, beans, onions, and other vegetables, as well as cereals, are at present imported from abroad and sold at exorbitant prices

in the local markets. The local price of ordinary onions is, for instance, 15 cents per pound, or, say, \$8 per bushel. There are, in these regions, large tracts of land of the character described, admirably suited to the cultivation of rice. The best among these lands are found in Los Llanos, between Sanchez and La Vega, and in many of the plains of the frontier.

Lands having a very thin vegetable stratum, because of washouts, are suitable for the cultivation of the *cabulla* or *agave vivipara*, a species of Dominican hemp which has a finer, whiter and stronger fiber than Yucatan or Manila hemp. The lands suitable for stock raising consist of vast plains with occasional small clumps of trees where the cattle seek shelter from the sun. The principal forage plants are the *marcoté*, on the western plains, and the *pajon*, on the eastern.

Sub-tropical agricultural lands begin at an altitude of 1,500 feet above the sea level. Coffee, wheat, oats, rye, apples, pears, strawberries and other fruits of sub-tropical countries grow in this belt.

This convenient distribution of the agricultural belts makes of the Dominican Republic a country where all the races of the world may find a suitable home. The man from the western regions may live in the high plateau without changing his mode of life, or the agricultural crops he is accustomed to produce, amid the pines, and other plants of such high altitudes.

Taking into consideration the cheapness of land, a man with a small capital may obtain a large piece of property where he can cultivate at the same time, the cacao bean, which requires the damp heat of the tropics, and wheat, or other products of a colder climate. To attain this, it would suffice to purchase lands rising from the low plains at the foot of the mountain to an altitude, to have the proper temperature suitable to each particular crop.

The sub-tropical lands occupy at least one-tenth of the whole territory of the Republic. The Constanza Valley is considered the best of the Dominican tablelands. It is claimed that wheat enough to supply the home needs and to export can be raised in this valley.

It has been estimated that there exist at least seventy-five

varieties of cereals, legumes, and vegetables; fifty species of fruits of all kinds; twelve species of palms; fifty species of industrial plants, and about fifteen different kinds of pasture, subdivided into an endless variety of species.

Among others, the principal agricultural products of the country are bananas and plantains, the latter about sixty times more alimentary than wheat, according to Humboldt; Dominican coffee is also excellent; sugar cane thrives even where the soil is scarcely nine inches thick; the yucca, two varieties of which are now exported to Europe for the starch; the cocoa-nut also exported, whether green or dried, in which latter state it is called copra; corn which yields from three to four crops a year, and jicama, a tuber containing a larger percentage of starch than any other plant. Among the fruits, besides the bananas and plantains, are excellent oranges and pineapples, which are exported without special precautions. Other delicious tropical fruits, such as mangoes, alligator pears, sapodilla, and many others, cannot be exported unless carried in special refrigerators.

Among the fibrous plants the principal are the *cabulla*, maguey fiber and pita, all of the agave family; ramio, sansevieria, maya and majagua. The *cabulla* and maguey species grow wild. At the present time there are two decorticating machines in the Republic, one near Monte Cristi, and the other in Azua, for extracting the fibre of these plants. Cotton is found, and, with proper care, produces a high grade of fibre.

SUGAR.—This is by far the leading agricultural product of the Dominican Republic. The extent and fertility of the lands suitable for sugar cane cultivation have no rival in any of the Antilles. Sugar cane was imported into the Island from the Canary Islands in 1506, and cultivated in La Vega.

Sugar has been produced upon the Island with varying profits and occasional losses, according to the world's markets, the climate and soil being especially adapted to its production. One hundred and eighty-three thousand acres of land, divided between fourteen estates, are now devoted to the raising of sugar cane, and probably ten times that number of acres are available within the Republic for similar use. The annual output since

1885 has ranged from twenty to fifty thousand tons. The sugar produced is shipped in the raw state, there being no refinery in the Republic, and grades such as Dutch standard No. 16. Eighty per cent of the production polarizes 95° to 96° ; twelve per cent, 81° to 83° ; and the residue yields molasses of 42° , which is used in the country for making rum.

In many parts of the Republic there is no need of replanting the cane in many years. It is said that it is a common occurrence to find sugar cane plantations that have yielded fifteen annual cuttings from the original roots.

Practically the entire sugar crop is sent to the United States. In 1903, the total exports of sugar have been given at 107,406,615 pounds, valued at \$1,503,972. These figures, according to a report of the then United States Consul-General in Santo Domingo, Mr. T. C. Dawson, published in "Commercial Relations, 1904," show a decrease of 15 per cent from those of 1902, due to the low price of sugar.

In the calendar year 1905 the Republic exported 105,972,400 pounds of sugar, valued at \$3,292,470, of which the United States took practically the entire amount, or 104,612,601 pounds, valued at \$3,243,437. In 1906, the total sugar exports amounted to 123,401,271 pounds, valued at \$2,392,406, the United States' share being 117,491,975 pounds, valued at \$2,291,527.

The principal sugar plantations under cultivation in the Dominican Republic are the following:

NAMES OF SUGAR ESTATES.	OWNERS.	NATIONALITY.	NUMBER OF ACRES		DISTRICT IN WHICH SITUATED.
			IN CULTIVATION IN-	CLUDING COLONIES.	
Angelina.....	General Industrial Co.....	American.....	20,000		San Pedro de Macoris.
Consuelo.....	William Bass.....	American.....	21,667		San Pedro de Macoris.
Porvenir.....	Hugh Kelly.....	American.....	16,667		San Pedro de Macoris.
Santa Fé.....	Syndicate-Bartram-Ross.....	American.....	19,167		San Pedro de Macoris.
Quisqueya.....	Bartram Brothers.....	American.....	15,000		San Pedro de Macoris.
Porto Rico.....	Successors of Serrallés.....	Porto Rico-American	13,334		San Pedro de Macoris.
Cristobal Colon.....	Hermanas Nariño.....	Cuban	17,500		San Pedro de Macoris.
San Luis.....	Santiago Michelena	American	4,167		Santo Domingo.
San Isidro.....	Bartram Brothers.....	American.....	12,500		Santo Domingo.
Italia.....	General Industrial Co.....	American.....	13,334		Santo Domingo.
Ocoa.....	General Industrial Co.....	American.....	8,334		Ocoa.
Azuano.....	General Industrial Co.....	American.....	10,000		Azuá.
Ansonia	Hugh Kelly.....	American.....	8,334		Azuá.
Mercedes.....	Successors of J. Battle & Co....	Spanish	3,750		Puerto Plata.
			<u>183,754</u>		

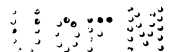
CACAO.—The cultivation of cacao has made remarkable progress in the country as it does not require large expenditure for labor, or the erection of costly machinery, as in the case of sugar.

The cacao bean grows upon a small tree that begins to bear fruit four years after the seed planting, and reaches its full productiveness in its eighth year, after which no limit has been observed as to the length of time it will continue to bear the maximum quantity of fruit. The tree requires a deep, rich soil, of which there is an abundance in the Republic, for the indefinite extension of its culture. The bearing groves are small and owned principally by natives in the interior, although a few large plantations started by foreigners are just beginning to produce.

Cacao was produced for local consumption only until 1888, since which time each year has shown an increased exportation. The first reliable record shows the exportation of 1891 to have been but 1,000 tons, while the exportation of 1905 amounted to 12,873 tons, an increase of twelve-fold in fifteen years, and the large number of trees planted, as yet not bearing, together with the attention which is now being given to the extension of this industry, warrants the belief that cacao will in time become the principal and most profitable product of the country. Each bearing tree is said to yield a net profit of 50 cents per annum to its owner.

The exports of the bean in 1903 have been estimated at 20,805,139 pounds, with a value of \$1,664,411. The production in that year having increased 50 per cent over that of 1902. In 1905 the exports of cacao have been officially quoted at 28,836,364 pounds, against 32,022,406 in 1906, or a difference in value of \$2,211,873 in 1905 and \$2,262,912 in 1906. Germany is the largest buyer, the United States ranking next.

COFFEE.—The mountain regions of the Republic which cover at least one-half of the country, are especially suited for the cultivation of coffee. To those coming from a northern climate, these mountain regions will prove attractive both on account of the excellent climatic conditions as also from the fact that the soil is universally rich.



It has been said that coffee haciendas repay the planter's expense in the third year.

The exports of coffee in 1903 amounted to over 4,000,000 pounds, valued at \$280,000. In 1905, coffee exports are given at 2,149,188 pounds, as against 2,916,727 in 1906, valued at \$156,963 and \$220,051, respectively.

TOBACCO.—The country is everywhere well adapted to the tobacco culture. The largest portion of the Dominican tobacco is shipped to Germany. In 1903, the total exports of the leaf amounted to 3,515,313 pounds, valued at \$175,765. The total exports in 1905 and 1906 are officially given at 11,510,762 and 14,965,797 pounds, respectively, valued at \$480,487 and \$837,057.

BANANAS.—The production of bananas ranks among the principal agricultural pursuits of the Republic. The exports of this fruit were estimated in 1903 at over 400,000 bunches, with a value of \$172,000, while in 1905 the number of bunches was over 500,000, valued at \$257,000, against 668,000 bunches in 1906, valued at \$334,005.

Other agricultural products exported are cocoanuts and copra, the largest portion of which goes to Germany; gums and resins, honey, sisal and other vegetable fibers, amounting to about 200,000 pounds a year, and wax, amounting to about 500,000 pounds annually.

STOCK BREEDING.—As already stated the topographical conditions of the Dominican Republic are such that few countries offer equal facilities for the development of the natural richness of the soil. These conditions, applicable to agriculture, are in the same degree suitable to stock-breeding. Great valleys, irrigated by abundant streams, exceptionally good pasture lands containing several varieties of grass and trees, the leaves of which are fed to cattle with excellent results, offer such facilities for stock-breeding that the future of this industry is most promising, while the even and salubrious climatic conditions favor propagation. One authority states that there are about 5,000,000 acres of splendid grazing land upon the Island—an ideal cattle country.

••••• The first settlers imported their stock, which, however, has

degenerated, but it must be said in favor of the natural conditions of the Island, that this degeneration is only perceptible in the size of the stock. Other conditions have remained as in the prime of the Conquest, showing the unquestionable suitability of the land for stock-raising.

This is explained, in a measure, by the settlers having had at their disposal enormous tracts of land accompanied with great scarcity of labor. This necessarily produced a system of free breeding, that is to say, they turned their stock into the mountains and valleys, leaving them to find their pasture where they might. The only labor of the owners was to round up the cattle every three months in order to brand them and take care of the sick.

Each "hato" or ranch was supposed to measure a square league. This method was satisfactory until the natural increase of the stock grew to such an extent that they became somewhat wild and destructive. Both the beef cattle and the swine are direct descendants from the old Spanish stock, but are smaller and wilder than the original races. The meat of both is said to have an excellent flavor.

The Dominican Government, with a view to prevent the further deterioration of the stock, has divided the lands of the country into two zones, the one called the agricultural zone and the other the stock-breeding zone. In the former no breeding is allowed except within fenced areas, while in the latter free breeding still exists.

All races and varieties of stock thrive throughout the Island, although, at present, there are no first-class breeds. This is due to lack of crossing with other stock. The most noticeable deterioration, not degeneration, is seen in the horse and sheep, due to lack of proper feeding and proper sanitary conditions. Dominican horses are descended directly from the pure Arabian stock introduced by the Conquerors, but they have lost both in size and beauty, although they still preserve their indomitable energy. The sheep has lost the fineness of its wool, being bred in the low lands in preference to higher altitudes.

One of the most remarkable features of the Dominican stock is their fecundity. Cows, mares, and female donkeys, pro-

create once a year; sows litter every year, from 20 to 25 young ones, and goats also procreate with wonderful rapidity. The crossing of the native with foreign stock would produce an excellent breed.

The only disease known in the Republic, to which animals are subject, is a kind of epizootics attacking swine and poultry, which is not, however, necessarily fatal.

APICULTURE.—Apiculture is one of the best paying industries of the country, as it yields up to 2 per cent every day during the entire year, there being no winter to check the activity of the bee. The bees are of Italian stock.

The future of stock-raising and apiculture is most promising as the country offers all the primary elements to insure success. Capital and intelligent development of these two sources of wealth is all that is needed. This is shown by the fact that none of the industries directly connected with or derived from stock-breeding exist in the country, or if they do exist, it is on such a small scale as to be practically nil. The dairy industry practically does not exist, as nearly all the butter and cheese consumed in the country, is imported.

FOREST PRODUCTS.—The largest portion of the Dominican territory is still covered by immense forests where it may be said, without exaggeration, in which there is not one single tree which cannot be used for a specific purpose.

There are over 6,000,000 acres of hard woods, among which mahogany ranks first. It is a well known fact that the Santo Domingo mahogany is unrivaled. *Lignum vitae*, satinwood, walnut, oak, lancewood, and many other kinds of cabinet, trim, and construction woods are to be found in this country. On the high plateaus, besides, there are millions of acres of Spanish cedar and sabina, suitable for the manufacture of lead pencils, and pine. There are many thousand feet of first class long lead yellow pitch pine on this land. The campeche, mangrove, Brazil wood, and dividivi are classed among the dye and tanning woods. The *yaya* wood is remarkable for its flexibility and resistance.

There are, at present, in Santiago and La Vega, several saw-mills engaged in preparing timber and lumber for the Domini-

can market. There are no engineering difficulties to be overcome in building tramways to this timber, and there are several good-sized rivers that may be utilized to float it to the seaports.

Among the varieties of pines there is one called suaba (*Pinus occidentales*), so resinous that it is mainly used for making torches and other combustible articles.

Gums and resins abound. Although the rubber tree proper is not indigenous, there are several varieties of gum trees which produce excellent rubber, some of them yielding from one to five pounds per annum. As there are millions of these trees in the country, there is no reason why the rubber industry should not be developed successfully. The Guayacan resin and others are exported in large quantities. In the eastern section of the country a tree grows called "*incence*," giving a resin which burns and produces a smoke similar to incense.

The extraction of forest products, if carried on intelligently, offers an immense field to the capitalists willing to develop that industry. There are miles upon miles of virgin forests with no wild beasts to endanger life, and where about 100 different kinds of woods are found, all of commercial value.

Vice-Consul A. W. Lithgow, writing from Puerto Plata, says that there are various valuable hard woods to be found on the island of Santo Domingo.

"Those chiefly exported are cedar, mahogany, *lignum vitæ*, lancewood, fustic, greenheart, and mora. The largest diameters procurable are, in cedar, 60 inches; in mahogany, 35 inches, and in *lignum vitæ*, 10 inches. On the northern side of the Island quantities of large timber can be procured about 10 miles from the railroad. It is expensive to draw out the wood, as there are no roads, and paths have to be cleared through the forests. The people usually drag the logs with bulls, but the more intelligent use two large wheels on an axle, on which they hang the timber. Roads could be made in the woods for wagons, but as this would be expensive it would all depend on the extent of the enterprise.

"In some sections there are rivers on which the logs may be floated, but one has to wait for a freshet, which often delays

three years. The facilities and price of getting out the wood depends entirely on the location. Where one owns the trees, the medium cost of felling, squaring, hauling from forest, railroad freight, and delivering alongside ship is about \$30, American money, per 1,000 feet (mahogany or cedar). Trees can be bought standing at from 25 cents to \$1 per tree, depending on the size, condition, and location. It is preferable to purchase the right to fell over an extent of land, first going over same to estimate the amount of timber that can be gotten out, or one can buy it at the rate of \$5 per 1,000 feet.

"A foreigner who attends to his own business is perfectly safe, both in life and property. The only inconvenience that would be experienced is that his laborers will leave him when a disturbance is going on in the district where he may be working to avoid being impressed, either in the Government or revolutionists' ranks. After this danger is passed he will return to his work. For this kind of work laborers can be procured at \$1, American, per day. The price of labor is higher in this class, for it is considered harder than the ordinary run and as requiring more skill."

PUBLIC LAND LAW.—The public land law of the Republic now in force dates from June 9, 1905, the day it was promulgated by the President of the Republic, having been enacted by Congress on the second of the same month. The principal provisions of this law are the following:

The right to use gratuitously the public lands of the Republic is granted for a term of ten years to any individual or corporation who may make application. The applicant shall state in writing in the petition to the Minister of Promotion (*Fomento*) the extent and situation of the land, with a statement of the purposes to which said land is to be devoted. The petitioner shall also bind himself (1) to formally commence work within a year from date of concession, it being understood that the words *formally commence work* mean the clearing of the land, fencing it in and dwelling on it; (2) to employ Dominican or immigrant laborers, and in the case of the latter to

ask the proper permit from the Executive, stating the place from which the immigrants come.

Grants of public lands shall be made for the number of hectares (1 hectare is equal to about 2.50 acres) required by the importance of the agricultural work to be established therein by the applicant, as stated in the petition, with the approval of the Executive. Upon notice to the applicant from the Minister of Promotion that his petition has been favorably considered, the applicant shall, within thirty days from date of notice, deposit with the Auditor of the Treasury (*Contador General de Hacienda*) a security of *two dollars* for each hectare of land granted, and also file in the Department of Promotion (*Fomento*) a plat of the land made by a competent surveyor. This security of two dollars an hectare shall be refunded the grantee, gradually, in lots of fifty hectares, at least, when in accordance with the law he has formally commenced work on the fifty hectares. If within one year, as provided by law, the concessionaire has not commenced work, the concession shall then and there become null and void, and the security deposited shall be forfeited to the State.

When the applicant has deposited the security and filed the plat as required by law the Minister of Promotion shall give him the necessary authorization to occupy the lands, informing of this action the proper authorities in the Province where the lands are situated.

In order to obtain the refund of the security for the extent of lands fenced in, cleared and inhabited, the concessionaire must show by means of an affidavit sworn to before the proper authorities and certified to by the officers specified in the land law, that the number of hectares for which the refund is requested is actually cleared, fenced in and inhabited as required. This certificate shall be made on stamped paper, as provided by law, and no other fees shall be paid.

At the expiration of the ten years term the occupants of public lands by virtue of the laws in force shall pay thereafter an annual rental at the rate of ten cents gold for each hectare of land. This rental is to be paid yearly in advance. The

term of ten years of gratuitous possession, shall be reckoned from the day the lands were granted.

Should the lands cleared, fenced in and inhabited be abandoned, the State shall at once regain the full control of them, such as they may be found. If these lands are solicited by a person or company, they shall be granted to them with the condition to immediately commence work, under the same terms and obligations provided by law, as to security and mode of redeeming it. Bonds or money forfeited to the State for failure to comply with the conditions and obligations entered into in conformity with the Dominican land laws, shall be applied by the Minister of Promotion to the maintenance of public roads.

The concessionaires of public lands for agricultural purposes are entitled to the free use of the roads and rivers for the transportation of their products, and may also extend railway lines over such roads and rivers, subject, however, to the legislation on the matter. No grant of public lands will be valid unless a copy of the land law is printed on the back of the concession.

PRICE OF LANDS.—Due to the scarcity of population in the country to cultivate the land, settle new towns and cities and because of the lack of rapid communication, the price of land in the Republic is very low. Even in the most populated districts, near the natural outlets for the products of the soil, the price for excellent farming land cannot be compared with the same quality of land in the United States. Near the coast of the Republic, there are excellent lands the price of which is so low as to facilitate the establishment of small or even large farms on a few dollars. Lands having a stratum of humus from three to six feet thick, where the cacao bean grows luxuriantly are quoted at \$200 per *caballería*, or about 200 acres. This is the highest price paid, and there are sections of the country where a *caballería* has been sold for \$35. Not long ago 30 *caballerías*, or about 6000 acres, of the best pasture lands in the republic, were sold for \$8,000, or at the rate of about \$266 per *caballería*.

Another inexpensive method of acquiring lands in the Republic is by means of purchasing certain public lands, called

comuneros, in other words, lands which have never been surveyed or delimited since the Spaniards, during their first control of the Island, sold them to private parties. They are extensive tracts of land, generally bounded by mountains or rivers. These properties were valued in the original titles at so many hundreds or thousands of *pesos*, which do not represent the present real value of the land, but merely certain rights over the estate.

Any one purchasing now a piece of property in one of these estates, is entitled to settle in any unoccupied portion of the land, develop its mineral or forest products, and become joint owner to all except the work of another established on the same estate. Frequently, when the survey and division of the property is requested, the estate is so extensive that a few extra dollars may secure exclusive ownership to several *caballerías*.

There is no other country in the entire American hemisphere, no matter how depopulated it may be, where it is easier to become a landowner than in the Dominican Republic.

FERTILIZERS.—Guano, the product of sea birds, and principally of the "Bubi" variety, is found in considerable quantities. The most important and abundant deposits are on the islands of Alta Vela and Siete Hermanos. The amount of guano in these deposits is estimated at from 75,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

There are still other deposits on the main island, in caverns inhabited by bats, where the fertilizer has been found to reach a depth of 6 feet.

Another good fertilizer is existant in the Monte Cristi District. It consists of the decomposed leaves of a tree called "*sopaipo*."

CHAPTER V.

**Mines—Limestone—Granite—Gypsum—Clay—Gold—Copper
—Iron—Coal—Petroleum—Silver—Salt—Platinum and
Quicksilver—Thermal Springs—Alum—Precious Stones.**

The Republic is so rich in minerals that it is said there is scarcely one single Municipality where some mineral substance is not found. The only exceptions to this are the Commune of San Pedro Macoris, and the southern portion of the Higüey Commune, which are of coralline formation.

LIMESTONE.—There is an almost infinite variety of limestone and lime, and of all kinds of marble, from the white to the richest variegated hues. The character of the Dominican lime, for building purposes, is such that the old Spanish buildings erected centuries ago, still preserve their cohesion, notwithstanding time and the state of complete abandonment in which some of the oldest buildings have been left. There are two places where marble of a rich, red color is found, that is, in the Nigua valley, in Tablazo, and in the Majagual River.

GRANITE, ETC.—Granite, sienite and similar stones are found in quantities on the Central chain, in the Samaná Peninsula and near Puerto Plata. These varieties are considered excellent, because of their durability, for public buildings and monuments. Lack of means of communication, however, prevents the working of these quarries.

Near Bani, in Sabana, Buey and Fundación, there is a sandy stone of a fine, even grain, excellent for grindstones. Some of the stratifications measure as much as 6 inches in thickness.

GYP SUM.—Gypsum is also found, notably in the Province of Azua. There are in the interior of this Island clays of different colors suitable for the manufacture of paints. Kaolin of an excellent quality is found in the Province of Santo Domingo, south of the Cordillera. Feldspat is also found in the vicinity of the Kaolin deposits, so that porcelain of a very fine

grade could be manufactured in the country at a very low price.

CLAY.—Clay is abundant also, and of an exceptionally fine grade. Lack of initiative is the only reason why the manufacture of bricks and tiles by improved methods has not been established in the country.

Among the metalliferous minerals the most abundant are gold, copper and iron.

GOLD.—Veins of auriferous gold quartz are found all along the Central chain, or Cordillera. According to William M. Gabb, a geologist who made a thorough exploration of a portion of the country not very long ago, the richest lodes are always found in metamorphic rocks, near the crystal rocks.

Gold has been worked in the country for a very long period. From 1502 to 1530, according to Spanish writers, the production of placer gold was between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000 per annum, and it is said that at one period, shortly after the time of Columbus, as much as \$30,000,000 worth of gold and silver was exported from the Island in a single year. The gold in the upper Jaina River, in the Province of Santo Domingo, is coarse and of a deep, yellow color, showing a high degree of purity. An assay of 12 ounces of the Haina River gold, made at the United States mint in 1870, showed a fineness of .946.

In the northern part of the Island, that is, on the northern flank of the Cibao, alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from these mountains into the Yaque River.

The Rio Verde and Sabaneta placers, in the Cibao region, have acquired quite a name. It is said that women washing the gold bearing sands in common vats have gathered from 5 to 6 ounces a week.

The gold mines and placers known to exist in the Province of Santiago are the Cerro de Piedra Blanca, in Paralimón; San José de las Matas, about one and a half miles from San José, which contains gold and peroxide of iron; El Pinar, San José de las Matas, on the road to Guava Guano, containing quartz veins, talcum and gold schists; Loma de la Mina, in the

vicinity of the Magua River, with gold bearing decomposed porphyry: Las Guasimas, and La Cajera in San José de las Matas, containing gold. The principal placers are the Dicayagua River, in Janico; La Zanja, Bao River, and the Yaque River.

In the Monte Cristi District there are two auriferous veins at Las Mesetas, in Gurabo, and in Monción, and gold placers at Buya, Monción and Sabaneta.

The geologist and mineralogist of the Commission sent to Santo Domingo in 1871, Mr. William P. Blake, in his report to the Congress of the United States, says that "there is a very considerable extent of gold-bearing country in the interior, and gold is washed from the rivers at various points. It is found along the Jaina, upon the Verde, and upon the Yaque and its tributaries, and doubtless upon the large rivers of the interior. Some portions of the gold fields were worked anciently by the Spaniards and Indians. There are doubtless many gold deposits, not only along the beds of rivers, but on the hills, which have never been worked, and there probably is considerable gold remaining among the old workings. The appearances of the soil and rocks are such as to justify the labor and expense of carefully prospecting the gold region. The conditions for working are favorable. The supply of water for washing is unlimited, and sufficient fall or drainage can generally be had. The women in the interior obtain a small quantity of gold by washing the gravel in bateas, and it is said that there are two or three Americans in the mountains engaged in gold washing, and that they occasionally visit one of the towns to buy provisions."

COPPER.—Copper is next in importance on account of the quantity in which it is found. At present, several lodes in Mount Mateo, Nigua River, in the Province of Santo Domingo, are being worked. These mines yield from 30 to 33 per cent pure copper, which is a good paying proportion, as in other countries mines are profitably worked yielding not over 3 per cent pure metal.

In Recodo, in the Province of Santo Domingo, there are several copper lodes, as well as in Pedro Brand. In the Prov-

ince of La Vega, at Cotui and Bonao, there is also copper-bearing quartz. These deposits have not been developed, but they seem to be rich.

There is also a copper mine in Asiento Frio, District of Monte Cristi, and another has been denounced in the Rio Arriba section of the Province of Azua.

According to Mr William P. Blake, "ores of copper occur on the southern flank of the mountains between Azua and the River Jaina. Samples obtained by him were yellow copper ore of fair richness, and some samples of the species known as variegated copper. The beds are said to compare favorably with similar deposits of ore in the foothills of the mountains in California."

IRON.—Iron is found in immense quantities in several sections of the country. Near the city of Puerto Plata, in the slope of the Isabel de Torres Mountain, there is a large deposit of manganese, which seems to indicate, from its volcanic formation, that a similar deposit may exist on the southern slope of the mountain.

Another mine of oxide of black magnetic iron, about 9 miles in extent, is found on the borders of the Maimon River, Cotui Municipality, La Vega Province. The quality of the mineral seems to be excellent, while its quantity appears to be inexhaustible. The only expense necessary to develop this immense metallic deposit would be the canalization of the river down to its confluence with the Yuna River so as to render it navigable for small boats.

Iron is also found in Monte Pueblo, Arbol Gordo, Sabana de Santa Rosa and south of Yamasa, in Santo Domingo Province. These are limonite deposits. In Sierra Prieta, close to the Ozama River, which is navigable, there are masses of oxide of black magnetic iron, samples of which have yielded from 60 to 70 per cent metal.

There is an immense deposit of iron pyrites extending from Los Llanos across Hato Mayor, to Sabana La Mar. The color of this pyrite is so much like gold that for a time it was believed that it was a gold mine. Another peculiarity of this mining region is that near the Almirante River the process of

carbonization of vegetable matter has been so rapid that the generality of trees which centuries ago fell near the river are now blocks of lignite more or less perfect.

Near Seybo, on the Campiña Lake, there are stones so saturated with iron that the existence of an iron mine in the vicinity is probable.

The eminent geologist, before mentioned, says that "a brown ore of iron is very abundant over considerable areas in the interior, either in beds or lying in detached blocks upon the surface. It is the species known as limonite, but it is combined with silicious sand and gravel, forming a solid cemented mass. Whether it has phosphorus or other hurtful impurities can only be ascertained by analysis or trial. There is an abundance of limestone for flux, and charcoal could be had at a moderate cost, but it is doubtful whether, even under favorable circumstances, pig-iron could be profitably produced there in competition with localities where a variety of ores can be obtained and where skilled labor is abundant."

COAL.—The first coal mines, found around Samaná Bay, were of such a character as to lead to the belief that the coal deposits in the Republic were still passing through a period of formation, and, consequently, are useless for fuel; this, however, is a mistake. A large quantity of excellent coal, ready to be used as fuel, is found in the Republic.

The extensive valley, lying between the Central range and the Monte Cristi chain, abounds in coal deposits, those of the Pacificador District being the best known.

Anthracite coal, as good as the best grades on the market, has been found in Tamboril, Province of Santiago, in the valley above mentioned. A proof of the excellent quality of this anthracite is that at the time of the industrial fair held in Santiago de los Caballeros, in 1903, all the coal used to exhibit a small motor, built in the country, was anthracite from the Tamboril deposit.

Both lignite and anthracite deposits are found in Altamira, Puerto Plata District, on the spurs of the Monte Cristi chain. From San Cristobal, Santo Domingo Province, fine samples of anthracite sent to the Department of Promotion and Public

Works have been found to be of an excellent quality. Other coal deposits have been found in the Azua Province.

In the "Resources of Santo Domingo," by J. Warren Fabens, the following quotation from the *Courrier des États-Unis* is found: "There have been discoveries of immense beds of coal in the bay of Samaná, and the Brigadier Buceta, who was sent to examine them, reports that these mines are of incalculable production. The coal is found near the surface, and is easily mined and with little expense. The analogy which these mines present to the famous English mines of Cardiff is said to be extraordinary. The steamer *Fernando Cortez* has already taken a portion on board and tested it, and the captain pronounces it the best coal he has yet tried." Schomburgh says: "Near the rivulet Almacén are large veins of bituminous coal, which are likewise met with farther to the eastward. The layers are horizontal, the direction east-northeast, but as far as the investigations have been carried on the coal is too bituminous to be employed in steamers. I do not think, however, that in any of the localities where the coal is found, excavations to a depth of 10 feet have been made. The geological structure of the country does not preclude the possibility that coal of a good quality may be found below."

According to Kimes, Mr. Pennell states that the coal deposits "commence at a point called Los Robalos, 10 miles westward of Santa Barbara, and crop at intervals as far as Las Cañitas, at the head of the bay, and it is thought extend to the base of the mountains separating the Vega Real from the sea."

Captain McClellan, in his report of 1854, mentions the occurrence of bituminous coal in many places of the peninsula. He twice visited the locality examined by the French and English, about 9 miles from Samaná and about 100 yards from the beach, on a small stream. He also mentions the occurrence of coal at Punta Gorda.

PETROLEUM.—The petroleum belt measures over 190 square miles. This valuable oil is found in abundance in the Province of Azua, and the deposit is said to extend from a point near the town of Azua, for many miles into the interior. At present, this petroleum deposit is under exploitation by an

American Company, called the West Indian Petroleum Mining Company. The first well sunk threw out a volume of petroleum over 70 feet high. It seems very probable that the entire petroleum belt extends from the vicinity of Azua, on the southern coast, to Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi, on the northern coast. According to scientific investigations the petroleum belt of America extends from the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States, to Venezuela, passing over Azua. It is a well known fact that in Puerto Plata, after heavy rains, one stream flowing from the mountains, in the Mameyes section, carries large, greasy spots which can only be petroleum oozing from the sub-soil. Petroleum is also found in the Neyba section and in the Seybo Province.

SILVER.—Silver in a pure state has been found in the Tanci mine, Yasica section of the Puerto Plata Municipality. It has been said that silver has been found in Jarabacoa, Cotui, Jaina, Guanuma, Higüey, and in Santiago Province.

SALT.—In regard to salt, Mr. William P. Blake states as follows: "The native salt in the mountains west of Neyba (Barahona) is widely known for the abundance and beauty of the crystalline masses it affords. The quantity is supposed to be inexhaustible, but as no member of the party was able to reach the locality, it is impossible to give any facts regarding it from direct observation. A fine cubical block of this salt, weighing about ten pounds, was obtained by Judge Burton, secretary of the Commission, at Azua. It is very clear and transparent, comparing with the ice-like masses from the salt mountain near the Great Colorado in Arizona, and it is so pure that it does not attract moisture and deliquesce, like salt made from sea water by solar evaporation. There is at Caldera Bay a salinas, or natural salt pond, of considerable extent, where salt is obtained from the sea water by solar evaporation during the dry season. A large part of the salt used upon the Island is obtained from this place, and the production might be very greatly increased. The quality of the salt is fair."

PLATINUM AND QUICKSILVER.—Platinum is found in Jarabacoa and Guanuma. Quicksilver exists in Santiago; in Báni-

ca, Azua ; in San Cristobal, and in the San Francisco Hill near Santo Domingo City. Tin deposits are said to exist in Seybo and in Higüei, Seybo Province.

THERMAL SPRINGS.—In the western section of the Republic there are numerous sulphur springs.

There are also several thermal springs in Resoli, Azua, in Bánica, Alpargatal, near the Neyba River, and in Majagual, west of Enriquillo Lake. Near the Resoli Springs there is one of tepid water, bitter to the taste and slightly acid, but with no trace of sulphur. In the Yayas de Viajama, where a sulphur mine has been denounced, the waters, strongly impregnated with sulphur, are cold.

The Anibaje Springs, east of Santiago de los Caballeros, contain sulphur and iron.

ALUM.—Alum is found at the confluence of the Jimenoa and the Yaque del Norte Rivers. This is a superficial deposit, from which the inhabitants gather alum and take it to the city of Santiago to sell.

PRECIOUS STONES.—It is said that precious stones have been formerly found in the country but, so far, no deposits of any importance have been discovered.

CHAPTER VI.

Internal Commerce—Foreign Commerce—Imports—Exports —Customs Receipts—Customs Board—Shipping Regula- tions—Consular Regulations.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.—Dominican domestic trade is made up of the interchange of products of the soil and the few manufactured articles the country produces, or else traffic in imported merchandise, generally provisions, cotton and other fabrics, and a few luxuries. This traffic is carried on by land on pack mules, by river navigation, or by means of a well established and profitable coastwise trade, railways and wagon roads.

During the calendar year 1906, the coastwise trade of the republic amounted to 122,219 tons of merchandise, the total number of arrivals and clearances of ships being 6,657. About 75 per cent of this trade was carried on by small sailing vessels, and the balance on small steamers, and nine-tenths of it is made up of goods of foreign origin. This branch of commerce shows a remarkable increase, which speaks very highly in favor of the progress of the country.

Foreign commerce is carried on by the several lines of steamers plying regularly between Dominican and foreign ports, or by tramp steamers and sailing vessels of all nationalities.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—According to figures issued by the Controller and Receiver-General of the Customs Service of the Dominican Republic, the year 1906 was one of advancing prosperity to the country as a whole, as attested by the fact that its industrial and commercial activities, during that period, surpassed those of any previous year in the history of the country. Both its production and consumption were increased to marked degree.

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during

the calendar year 1906, not including imports and exports of gold, silver, and paper currency, was \$10,601,815,* an increase of approximately one million over 1905, which exhibited a greater volume of business than any other year up to that time.

The value of merchandise purchased abroad and imported was \$4,065,437, against local products exported to the value of \$6,536,378, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of \$2,470,941.

The exportations of sugar in 1905, aggregating 47,309 tons, and yielded an average net price of \$3.10 per hundredweight, or a total of \$3,292,470, the 55,090 tons shipped during 1906 netted but \$1.93 per hundredweight, or \$2,392,406 for the entire exportation, showing a decrease in value for the larger quantity exported during the latter year of \$900,064. This served to offset the gains in values of other products shipped and reduced the total value of exports to \$6,543,872, as against \$6,896,098 exported during 1905, a net decrease of \$352,226.

The total value of imports, exclusive of currency, was \$4,281,337, against \$2,736,828 during 1905, showing a net increase of \$1,328,609, or 49 per cent, over the comparative period, which was the record year of the Republic in general commerce and imports up to that time.

Of this increase in trade the United States received \$685,938, consisting of larger purchases in that country of general merchandise, but especially of cotton goods, which were more than doubled. Increased purchases were made in Germany to the value of \$382,676, considerably more than half of which represented increased rice importation. Great Britain enjoyed an increased trade to the extent of \$160,143, consisting almost entirely of larger sales of cotton goods. The importations from France were increased 25 per cent, or \$59,196, and those from Spain \$50,315, doubling the trade with the latter country.

The total values of the commercial transactions of the Republic with foreign countries during 1906 were distributed as follows:

*American currency is used in the Republic.

	Values.	Percentage. of the whole.
United States	\$6,252,707	57.8
Germany	2,923,942	27.0
France	771,916	7.2
United Kingdom	572,714	5.2
Spain	93,732	.9
Italy	50,842	.5
Cuba	47,751	.4
Porto Rico	32,936	.3
All other countries	78,669	.7
Total.....	\$10,825,209	100.0

Trade in ordinary textiles, miscellaneous hardware, food-stuffs, and other similar merchandise of first necessity made up the greater part of the importations of the year.

The aggregate declared values of cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, wheat, flour, provisions, including meat and dairy products, oils, manufactures of vegetable fibers, fish and fish products, and articles of wood and leather manufacture, of relative importance in the order enumerated, constitute 74 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise, the remaining 26 per cent being represented by that of miscellaneous articles of every nature.

IMPORTS.—Imports under the leading class, cotton goods, were invoiced at \$1,136,358, as against \$552,774 for 1905, the increase having been due principally to larger receipts from the United States and Great Britain.

In manufactures of iron and steel, the United States, while furnishing more than half of the total values imported, showed a decrease in its shipments from those of 1905, although the purchases in Great Britain, Germany, and France were increased in considerable proportions. The total value of imports under this heading was \$474,200, of which \$238,561 came from the United States, \$86,789 from Great Britain, \$57,161 from Germany, and \$34,736 from France.

Rice was the principal food product imported during 1906, and the amount received during the year—18,874,116 pounds, invoiced at \$370,668—shows an increase over importations of the same commodity during the previous twelve months of 8,857,000 pounds. Of this increase, practically all came from Germany, which furnished 15,390,595 pounds of the

total importation, while the remainder was divided principally between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States supplied substantially all of the flour imported, consisting of 58,622 barrels, valued at \$250,390, as against 41,172 barrels imported during 1905 at a cost of \$208,968.

The same country led in furnishing the meat and dairy products, the value of these purchased from that source having been \$117,546, or \$35,512 in excess of that of the previous year. The values of provisions from Germany, France, and Porto Rico of this class also show an increase, the total value of meat and dairy products having been \$226,855, as against \$138,195 during the comparative period.

The United States was, as usual, the principal source of the mineral oil supply, which reached a value of \$202,378, or 38 per cent over the invoice value of receipts therefrom during 1905. Spain's trade in olive oil increased from \$2,013 to \$7,738, while the value of the oil trade with the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and "other countries" was a little more than that of the previous year.

Manufactures of vegetable fibers purchased by the Republic from other countries consisted mostly of bagging, in which to export products, and cordage, invoiced at \$149,027, against \$85,721 for 1905. Formerly the United Kingdom controlled the largest portion of this trade, but during 1906 the value of fiber manufactures received from that country were slightly decreased, as well as that from France, while the values of such importation from the United States, Germany, and Spain were more than doubled for each country.

Among the imported foodstuffs consumed were comparatively large quantities of fish and fish products, the bulk of these being salt and dried fish from the United States, the value of which was \$126,299, or \$16,844 more than for 1905. The contributions of Germany and France to this class were also increased, but the importations from those countries are as yet relatively unimportant.

The aggregate value of manufactures of leather received from all sources was \$118,579, as against \$72,964 during

1905, the increase being due to larger receipts from nearly all countries furnishing these goods, but more especially to those from the United States, the value of which was \$101,833, an increase of 68 per cent over that of the previous year.

The United States also furnished most of the wood manufactures, as was the case in 1905, the shipments therefrom being valued at \$95,780, out of a total of \$110,925. The remainder was supplied principally by Germany. The manufactures included under this heading consist mostly of barrel heads and staves and box shooks, used for export packing.

The remainder of the merchandise imported during 1906 was of a miscellaneous nature and minor importance, distributed throughout some thirty different classes of articles, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying schedules. The largest proportion of this came from the United States, although Germany led in the values of malt liquors, woolen goods, and chinaware supplied; Spain in dried fruits and nuts; Italy in hats and caps, and France in wines and liquors.

EXPORTS.—The principal products sold to other countries were, in the order of their relative value, sugar, cacao, tobacco, bananas, coffee, hides and skins, wax, tropical hard woods, and raw materials for drugs and dyes.

The 123,401,271 pounds of sugar exported, with an invoice value of \$2,392,406, was nearly all destined to the United States, the total shipments to that country aggregating 117,491,975 pounds, declared at \$2,291,527. Of the remainder, 1,754,175 pounds were sent to the United Kingdom, 801,876 pounds to Germany, 304,605 to France, and smaller quantities, aggregating 348,640 pounds, to various other countries.

Cacao beans, valued at \$2,262,912, representing shipments of 32,022,460 pounds, were exported, of which 17,502,961 pounds went to Germany, 9,821,512 to the United States, and the remainder to France.

The total quantity of tobacco exported amounted to 14,965,799 pounds, with a valuation of \$837,057, all of which was divided between the three countries named, as follows: Germany, 8,946,053 pounds, declared at \$528,897; the United

States, 3,746,162 pounds, at \$189,279, and France, 2,273,584 pounds, invoiced at \$118,881.

Practically all of the 669,100 bunches of bananas shipped and invoiced at \$334,005 went to the United States.

There were 2,916,727 pounds of coffee exported, with a declared value of \$220,051. Of this, 1,562,193 pounds, invoiced at \$98,997, went to Germany; 569,215 pounds, at \$50,030, to France; 564,291 pounds, at \$49,556, to the United States, and 80,608 pounds, at 7,957, to Cuba; the remainder, in all, 134,442 pounds, valued at \$13,511, having been distributed in small lots among all "other countries."

Hides of goats and cattle declared at \$150,440 were sold abroad, principally in the United States, Germany, and France, shipments thereto having been declared at \$78,335, \$60,849, and \$7,521, respectively.

The value of the 514,825 pounds of wax shipped was \$125,599. Of this product, 281,288 pounds went to Germany, 154,233 pounds to the United States, 65,584 pounds to France, and all "other countries," 13,720 pounds.

Shipments of tropical hard woods were made to the United States aggregating in value \$27,773, while smaller consignments were generally distributed among the United Kingdom, France, and "other countries," making a total invoice value of woods exported \$72,859.

The remainder of the total declared value of exports represented shipments of cattle, \$12,359; materials for the manufacture of drugs and dyes, \$56,061; vegetable fibers, \$20,630; honey \$15,985, and of cocoanuts, \$5,814, as well as of many other minor tropical products itemized in the annexed tables.

The maritime movement by means of which the year's foreign commerce was effected were represented by 1,538 entrances and clearances at the eight seacoast entry ports of the Republic of vessels having an aggregate registered tonnage of 1,656,002 tons.

Import cargoes, valued at \$2,445,429, or 57 per cent of the total value of imports, were brought in American bottoms; values to the extent of \$1,308,338, or 32 per cent, were carried in German; \$272,111 in French; \$95,680 in British, and \$55,-

421 in Norwegian vessels. Cuban, Dutch, and Dominican ships brought cargoes to the value of \$29,628, \$13,316, and \$11,246, respectively, while the remainder of the receipts were distributed among vessels of various other nationalities.

Export cargoes to the value of \$2,102,519, or 32 per cent of the total value of exports, were transported by vessels sailing under the German flag. The export values carried in American vessels amounted to \$2,091,480, also approximately 32 per cent of the whole. Norwegian steamers received cargoes aggregating \$1,412,623 in value, or 21 per cent, while French ships obtained freight invoiced at \$579,723; British, \$311,931; Dutch, \$23,496, the remainder of the exports having been shipped in Dominican vessels.

The following table shows the imports during 1905 and 1906:

Articles.	Value.	
	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements	\$38,831	\$44,771
Animals:		
Horses and mules.....	9,273	2,105
Cattle	4,440
All other	128	901
Books, maps and other printed matter.....	6,436	18,501
Breadstuffs:		
Wheat flour	209,823	250,481
All other	22,226	21,571
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	58,250	65,162
Coal	23,890	25,267
Cotton manufactures	552,774	1,136,358
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	16,736	23,533
Manufactures of vegetable fibers.....	85,721	149,027
Preserved fish and fish products.....	114,134	131,477
Fruits and nuts.....	6,567	15,200
Glass and glassware.....	9,563	23,822
Gold and silver currency.....	359,435	215,900
Grease and grease for soap stock.....	43,522	27,793
Gums and resins.....	13,662	18,960
Hats and caps.....	65,530	27,232
Iron and steel manufactures.....	404,159	474,200
Jewelry, including watches and clocks.....	7,299	15,449
Leather and manufactures of.....	72,964	118,579
Malt liquors, beer in bottles.....	39,152	59,011
Metals and manufactures (not elsewhere specified).	11,976	119,615
Oils	155,934	217,459
Paints, pigments and colors.....	14,365	16,913
Papers and manufactures of.....	28,249	36,207
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	15,552	11,134
Provisions: meats and dairy products.....	138,195	226,855
Rice	201,329	370,668
Rubber manufactures	6,886	6,364
Soap	22,922	26,368

Sugar and confectionery.....	26,597	56,958
Manufactured tobacco.....	2,794	1,652
Umbrellas and canes.....	14,229	11,882
Vegetables.....	29,349	49,438
Vehicles.....	15,304	9,487
Wines, liquors and distilled spirits.....	22,900	44,017
Wood and manufactures of.....	96,182	110,925
Wool and manufactures of.....	16,412	31,516
All other articles.....	112,513	168,438
Total.....	\$3,096,263	\$4,281,337

A resumé of the import trade by countries in 1905 and 1906 is shown in the following table:

Countries:	1905.	1906.
United States.....	\$1,961,020	\$2,503,423
United Kingdom.....	366,684	526,827
Germany.....	441,450	824,126
France.....	150,304	209,500
Italy.....	80,873	50,842
Spain.....	43,417	93,732
Belgium.....	4,443	5,189
Cuba.....	10,167	10,502
Porto Rico.....	16,123	32,936
Other countries.....	21,782	24,260
Total.....	\$3,096,263	\$4,281,337

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$539,433 during 1905 and \$215,900 for the year 1906.

The exports in 1905 are classified as follows:

Articles.	Value.	
	1905.	1906.
Animals, live stock.....	\$ 42,097	\$ 12,859
Bananas.....	257,017	334,005
Cacao.....	2,211,873	2,262,912
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, raw material for.....	31,798	56,061
Cocoanuts.....	3,533	5,814
Coffee.....	156,963	220,051
Copra.....	2,024	2,033
Gums and resins.....	3,202	1,906
Hides and skins:		
Goat skins.....	47,130	58,522
Cattle hides.....	63,945	91,918
Honey.....	11,956	15,985
Sisal and other vegetable fibers.....	21,777	20,630
Sugar, raw.....	3,292,470	2,392,406
Leaf tobacco.....	480,487	837,057
Wax.....	94,669	125,599
Wood:		
Mahogany.....	22,235	6,847
Lignum-vitae.....	69,982	33,073
All others.....	42,937	32,939
All other exports.....	40,003	33,255
Total.....	\$6,896,098	\$6,543,872

A recapitulation of the exports by countries of destination gives the following figures:

Countries:	1905.	1906.
United States	\$4,484,271	\$3,749,284
United Kingdom	82,800	45,887
Germany	1,261,006	2,099,816
France	953,065	562,416
Cuba	67,067	37,249
Other countries	47,889	49,220
Total.....	\$6,896,098	\$6,543,872

NOTE.—Under the heading "All other exports," during the year 1906 is included \$7,493.73 worth of gold and silver currency exported to the United States.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1906.—The following report of the administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo has been received in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This brings the statement up to December 31, 1906. Because of the fact that the present administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo was begun on April 1, 1905, it is impossible to make a comparison with previous calendar years, but comparison can be made with the year ending March 31, 1906, and also with the nine months ending December 31, 1905. The comparison shows the following results:

Customs receipts for the calendar year 1906, \$3,192,000; for the nine months ending December 31, 1905, \$1,650,655.62; for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$2,502,154.31. Paid to the Dominican Government for twelve months ending December 31, 1906, \$1,340,000; paid to the Dominican Government for the nine months ending December 31, 1906, \$770,641.38; paid to the Dominican Government for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$1,056,368.53.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.—Shippers in foreign ports sending merchandise to the Republic shall deliver four copies of the invoices written in Spanish to the Consul or to his substitute, stating therein:

1. The name of the shipper and that of the owner of the merchandise; that of the person or consignee to whom the goods are sent; the port of shipment and the port of destination; the class, nationality and name of the ship and her captain.

2. The mark, number and gross weight of each package.
3. Net weight, measure and quality of the contents of each package with destination of the number of pieces or packages of each kind that each package may contain.
4. The real value of the merchandise in general according to the market price on the day of presentation of the invoices; and
5. That the invoices shall not include goods from more than one importer.

I. The package of the same contents, weight and form indicated (or marked) with the same mark and number, may be included in the same consignment.

II. All the invoices should be accompanied by their respective bills of lading in which shall be set down the marks, number of packages, and net weight.

III. If the parties interested declare their ignorance of the Spanish language, they must advise the Consul, who, in that case, will accept the invoices in a foreign language, but said invoices must fill all the necessary requirements. These invoices should be sent to the corresponding custom houses, whose interpreter shall translate the same, charging the parties interested at the rate of four *pesos* for the first forty lines and four cents for each additional line.

Firearms, cartridges, etc., cannot be shipped except by permission of the Government to the consignee.

CUSTOMS BOARD.—The following provisions contained in Chapter XX, Articles 246 to 256, inclusive, of the new Customs and Ports Law, promulgated by the Dominican Executive on May 14, 1907, are appended as a matter of great interest to shippers:

There shall be in the Capital of the Republic a Board of Review (*Consejo Superior de Aduanas*), appointed by the Executive. This Board shall consist of the General Comptroller of Customs (*Contador General de Hacienda*), chairman *ex officio*, and four other persons, two of whom, at least, shall be merchants. Four alternates shall be appointed to take the place of the four members of the Customs Board in case of death, resignation, excuse, or inability to serve, or any tem-

porary impediment. The members of the Board of Review shall appoint a secretary, who, however, is not a member.

At each of the open ports of the Republic there shall be a Customs Board, appointed by the Executive, composed of the Collector of Customs, chairman, and two other persons, one of whom shall be a merchant. They shall also appoint two alternates to take the place of the respective members in the same cases specified for the Superior Board. The Boards in such places where the administration of customs and the administration of the revenues are discharged by the same person, shall be presided over by such person as the Executive may appoint. Each board shall appoint a secretary, not a member.

The qualifications necessary to be a member of the Board of Review are: (1) to be a Dominican citizen in the full enjoyment of his civil rights; (2) to be able to read and write.

Both the principals and the alternates shall be appointed for a term of two years. In case the members of the Board have a direct interest in the judgment to be rendered, or are relatives within the fourth degree of the party in interest, they may excuse themselves or be challenged. The members of these boards shall hear and determine as a last resort on matters the import of which does not exceed two hundred dollars, and on appeal matters the import of which exceeds that sum.

Appeal may be taken from the decisions of the Customs Boards within five days from notification to the interested parties. This appeal shall be taken before the Board of Review, which is the court of last resort in all cases within this law.

The Board of Review shall collect, as personal compensation, for each sentence or award the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be divided as follows: 25 per cent to go to the secretary, and the balance to be divided into four equal parts, one for each member sitting on the Board. The Customs Boards shall also collect as personal compensation, for each sentence or award, the sum of ten dollars, 25 per cent of which is to go to the secretary and the balance to be divided between the members, share and share alike. The fees above mentioned shall be paid by the party against which judgment is rendered.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS.—The consular regulations of the Republic are as follows:

Certification of invoices up to \$50 in value.....	\$1.00
Certification of invoices \$50 to \$200 in value.....	2.00
Certification of invoices \$200 to \$1,000 in value.....	3.00
Certification of invoices \$1,000 to \$2,000 in value.....	4.00
Certification of invoices \$2,000 to \$4,000 in value.....	5.00
Certification of invoices over \$4,000 in value.....	5.00
plus \$1.00 for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof.	

CHAPTER VII.

Industries—Motive Power—Means of Communication—Railways—Railway Development—Steamship Lines—Mails—Cables, Telegraph, and Telephones—Passports—Weights and Measures—Currency.

INDUSTRIES.—In the Dominican Republic, as in any other Latin American country where agriculture is the main support of the population, there are very few industries beyond those which may be called home industries because of their local importance. Agriculture, stock-breeding, mining, and a few small industries derived therefrom, are among those most extended in the country. Others are soap and candle works, matches, cigar and cigarette, straw hats and hosiery factories.

As a general rule, the factories and other industrial works established in the country, have obtained valuable concessions by which the necessary machinery, raw material, etc., have been admitted into the country free of customs duties.

There is a good field for investment of foreign capital in the development of any new manufacturing industry of positive value to the country.

There are also chocolate factories, saw mills, distilleries, tanneries, decorticating machines, etc.

MOTIVE POWER.—An inducement for the establishment, in the republic, of manufacturing industries requiring machinery, is that among the natural riches of the country there are a great number of waterfalls which may readily be used to generate power.

The principal falls in the Puerto Plata District are those of the Sonador River, extending for over one mile; next in importance is the Saltadero Fall, about one mile from the city. In the Pacificador District there is a fall which probably can produce a few hundred horsepower.

The Jimenoa Fall, which might yield thousands of horsepower, and the Rio del Medio Fall, are the principal in La Vega Province.

In the Santo Domingo Province there are, near the town of Bayaguana, the large Comate Falls, and near the city of Santo Domingo, the Higuero Falls. The Toma Fall is in San Cristobal.

Iguamo Falls are in the Macoris District, the Romana in the Seybo Province, and the Rancho Falls in the Province of Azua.

These are the main water falls in the Republic. There are, however, a great many others which may also be used for generating power.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—Almost all interior traffic is done on pack mules. There is a highway from Santo Domingo City to San Cristobal which extends throughout the entire western part of the country.

Fine roads are also found in the Monte Cristi Province, in Barahona and the western portion of Azua. Some of these wagon roads, however, are practically of little value during the rainy season, as they become almost impassible on account of their muddy conditions.

The Government has commenced to construct bridges so as to make passable the roads in time of rain, while the actual roads in existence are being macadamized.

Mule paths or bridle paths are found all over the Island, these being the common means of communication and transportation of freight to the interior towns.

RAILWAYS.—There are at present two railways in operation, one from Sanchez, on the Samaná Bay, to La Vega, a distance of 132 kilometers, with intermediate stations at Almacen, Baird and Barbero. This line, built by a Scotch capitalist, Mr. Baird, now has a branch line running from Baird station to San Francisco de Macoris, about 9 miles in length.

The other line is the Dominican Central Railway, built by the State. The plans are to extend this line from north to south, crossing the Central section of the country. The line now starts at Puerto Plata and extends as far as Santiago de Los Caballeros, 42 miles, with stations at the towns of Bajabonico, Altamira, or La Piedra, El Tunel, Navarrete, Lagunas and Palmarejo.

The Government is building two more railways from Moca to Santiago, and from Romana to Seybo. A concession has been granted for the construction of a line between Santo Domingo and San Cristobal, the richest mining and agricultural belt of the Santo Domingo Province. Work will soon begin anew as the line was commenced by the Santo Domingo Southern Railroad Company, whose concession lapsed some time ago.

In the Province of Macoris there are about 65 miles of private railways, used for the development of the sugar industry and trade.

During the first six months of 1906, the Samaná and Santiago Railway carried freight to the amount of over 20 million pounds and 5,934 passengers, so that the annual traffic may be safely estimated at about 50 million pounds freight and 12,000 passengers. The largest amount of freight carried was cacao, about 12,200,000 pounds during the first six months of 1906.

During the first quarter of the same year the number of passengers carried over the Central Dominican Railway was about 3,000, and the value of the freight carried amounted to \$24,000.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.—The Dominican Government, desirous of promoting railroad construction as the best means of encouraging agriculture, has enacted a law, which went into effect on the first of January, 1906, by which it is provided that 30 per cent of the revenues received from the export tax, called internal revenue, shall be devoted to the construction of railroads by the State, under contracts made by the Executive and approved by Congress. According to the terms of the law the Executive is authorized to distribute this revenue to pay the premiums, or guarantee the interest, on the capital invested in the construction of private railroads by virtue of the concessions granted. The interest may be as high as 6 per cent per year, and a premium to the amount of \$2,000 will be allowed for each kilometer of road constructed. The proceeds from this source of revenue cannot be devoted to any other purpose other than that stipulated in the decree. Any

liabilities or obligations contracted bearing on these receipts are null and void if made contrary to the stipulations of the law in question. The Executive power in making contracts and giving concessions to construct railroads will give preference to the railroad from Moca to Monte Cristi, connecting with the Dominican Central; from Barahona to Laguna del Fondo; from Romana or Macorís del Este to the Seybo; and from Azua to Bánica.

STEAMSHIP LINES.—Besides the large number of sailing vessels arriving daily from some part of the world, the following are the steamship lines plying regularly between Dominican and foreign ports:

Steamers of the George W. Clyde Line, now transferred to Morse and Company, office in New York; leave New York regularly and touch every twenty days on their outward and homeward trips at Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, Samaná, Sanchez, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo City and Azua, carrying passengers, freight and mails.

The Cuban Line "*Sobrinos de Herrera*" connects Dominican ports with Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and other West Indian points.

The "*Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*" has two lines, one from Havre, touching at Bordeaux, St. Thomas and Porto Rico, due at Puerto Plata on the 5th of each month, leaving for Haiti and touching at the same ports on the return trip. The other line goes to Fort de France where passengers and cargo for the Dominican Republic are transhipped to smaller steamers plying between the Antilles.

The Hamburg American Line sends every month one or two steamers, which carry back to Europe the largest portion of the Dominican exports to the Old World.

A Norwegian line makes weekly trips to Puerto Plata for bananas which are brought to Boston or Philadelphia, and during the sugar crop another line of Norwegian steamers plies between New York and San Pedro Macoris.

The Benner Line occasionally sends sailing vessels carrying only freight to Santo Domingo City.

The average time from New York to Santo Domingo City is from 8 to 10 days.

MAILS.—The Dominican Republic belongs to the Universal Postal Union, so that it is in communication with the world. The country has a parcels post connection with certain countries. Foreign mails are carried by the steamship lines above mentioned.

Mail communication with the interior of the country is satisfactory, mails leaving daily, two or three times a week, and weekly, according to distance from the respective capital cities.

TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph lines throughout the Dominican Republic are, in virtue of a concession from the Government, in the hands of The Telegraph Company of the Antilles, which commenced its operations in 1886. The first line constructed was from Puerto Plata to the city of Santo Domingo, passing through Santiago, Moca, La Vega, and Cotui. By agreement with the railroad company, their line from La Vega to Sanchez was also opened to the public. Another line was constructed connecting Santiago with Monte Cristi, having intermediate stations at Mao and Guayubin. These several lines bring four of the principal ports in direct communication, viz.: Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata on the north; Sanchez, on the bay of Samaná, on the east, and Santo Domingo, the capital, on the south. Another line extends from Santo Domingo to Macoris, about 40 miles in length, which is of great advantage to the commerce of that port.

The Government has built a line connecting Barahona and Azua with the Capital.

CABLES.—The Republic of Santo Domingo is also in communication with the submarine cable systems and telegraphs of the world by means of the French Submarine Telegraph Company, which has landed its cables and established stations at Puerto Plata on the north side of the island, and at the city of Santo Domingo on the south. From the latter city, the cable runs to Curacao; thence to La Guaira, on the coast of Venezuela. On the north side, the cable is laid to the Mole St. Nicholas, in the Republic of Haiti, and from thence to Santiago de Cuba, where it connects with lines which put it in communication with the telegraph systems all over the world. During the time that it has been in existence, the land and submarine telegraph has proved in Santo Domingo, as

it has done everywhere else, of inestimable service to the commercial interests of the country, and it has afforded, as nothing else could do, the most effective aid for the administration of the Government.

TELEPHONES.—There are telephone lines all over the country, both for short and long distance service, all the principal cities and towns in the Republic being connected with the Capital. The system is said to be perfect.

PASSPORTS.—Travelers in the Dominican Republic will find it to their advantage to carry a passport from their respective governments, viséed by the Dominican Consul at the port of embarkation. This passport will not only serve as a means of identification in case of need, but also as evidence of their real citizenship. While traveling in the interior it would be well to have the passport viséed at all military posts.

It does not necessarily follow from this, that life or travel are insecure in the Dominican Republic. An authority has said, in regard to the characteristics of the Dominican people, that they are not only uniformly polite, courteous and affable, but that the country people, the peasantry, still retain all the civilities of their refined and urbane ancestors. He also adds:

“They are a frank, outspoken and open-hearted people, and are captivated with those virtues in strangers. To attempt in any manner to deceive or circumvent them, meets with their unqualified and universal condemnation. A belief extensively prevails that they are individually and nationally jealous and suspicious of strangers, that they are full of duplicity and deceit, and that all intercourse and negotiations with them to succeed have to be carried on by means of a subtle, overreaching or covert diplomacy. That they must be taken off their guard and deceived and misled into measures before they will accord. But it is a gross libel upon their individual and national names. They like nothing better than frankness and open and fair-dealing.

“Having little intercourse with the great world outside, seeing and meeting with few strangers, they are naturally curious in the interior towns, when a stranger arrives among them. Upon the happening of such an event, it is customary that the visitor should forthwith search out the chief personage of the place and frankly make known who he is, where he is from, where he is going and what his

business is. This mark of confidence and respect never fails to ensure him their utmost hospitality, assistance and good will. Every one instantly becomes satisfied, and is anxious to see him, make his acquaintance and furnish him all the information he can. They will then make every sacrifice for his sake, vying with one another to make his visit interesting and agreeable. They are universally favorable to the sojourn and settlement of persons from the States amongst them."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—By a decree bearing date of December 15, 1904, promulgated on the 17th of the same month, the Dominican Republic has established the equivalent of the weights and measures in common use in the country with the legal or metric system. The equivalents are as follows:

	Dominican.	American.	Metric.
Measures of length:			
1 ona	3 feet, 10.79 inches	1.1884 meters.	
1 yard	35.996 inches	0.9143 meter.	
1 vara	32.91 inches	0.836 meter.	
1 foot	10.945 inches	0.278 meter.	
1 inch	0.9055 inch	0.023 meter.	
1 line ^a	0.0787 inch	0.002 meter.	
Surface measures:			
1 tarea ^b	0.1554 acre	628.86 sq. meters.	
1 caballeria	186.50 acres	75.4636 hectares.	
Liquid measures:			
1 bottle	0.7392 quart	720 grams.	
1 gallon	3.3265 quarts	3 liters 240 grams.	
Dry measures:			
1 fanega	1.575 bushels	55 liters 500 grams.	
1 almud	0.1596 bushel	5 liters 625 grams.	
1 cuartillo	0.0328 bushel	1 liter 156 grams.	
Weights:			
1 ton	2,028.232 pounds	920 kilograms.	
1 quintal	101.412 pounds	46 kilograms.	
1 arroba	25.353 pounds	11.5 kilograms.	
1 pound	1.014 pounds	460 grams.	
1 ounce	0.06338 pound, or 1.014 ounces avoirdupois.	28.75 grams.	
1 adarme	27.78 grains	1.8 grams.	
1 grain ^c	0.7706 grain	5 centigrams.	
^a 12 lines=1 inch; 12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 vara; 3 varas=1 vara conuquera.			
^b A tarea is a parcel of land measuring 100 square varas conuqueras. It is the usual measure of land.			
^c 36 grains=1 adarme; 16 adarmes=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 25 pounds=1 arroba; 4 arrobas=1 quintal; 20 quintals=1 ton.			

CURRENCY.—The Constitution in force, promulgated June 20, 1896, provides, Art. 92, that the issuing of paper money is forever prohibited.

American currency is legal tender in the Dominican Republic.

CHAPTER VIII.

**Colonization Scheme—General Improvements—Irrigation—
Waterworks—Electric Plant—Works of Public Utility—
Patents—Trade Marks—Patent Medicine Law.**

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRONTIERS.—

On April 23, 1907, the Dominican Executive promulgated a decree passed by Congress on March 15, providing for the colonization of the frontiers bordering on the Republic of Haiti, and the development of that territory, from the Commune of Dajabon, inclusive, to the mouth of the Pedernales River. For that purpose the sum of \$40,000, gold, is set apart each year in order to bring into the country, on account of the State, forty families of agriculturalists of the white race. For the installation of each family is set apart: (a) The sum of \$110; (b) 200 *tareas* (*tarea*—about 1 acre) of uncleared land for cultivation; (c) a monthly stipend of \$30 for one year; (d) 3 shovels, 2 picks, 3 hoes, 5 machetes and 4 axes.

Immigrants taking advantage of the provisions of this law shall within two years thereafter make exhibit to the Commissioner, appointed by the Government for that purpose, of the half at least of the land which has been granted to them in complete state of cultivation. In case of failure to comply with this provision the immigrant shall lose the rights and privileges accruing under this law.

Every agriculturalist, or his heirs, shall enjoy for 15 years the entire production of the land; and after this time, which cannot be extended, the Government shall enter into possession of the farm in order to lease it, giving the first preference to the agriculturalist who improved it, or to his heirs.

Petitions to immigrate to the country under the colonization law should be sent to the Minister of Foreign Relations through the respective Dominican Consuls, and should be accompanied: by a certificate of good character issued by competent authority; by a copy properly legalized of the register

of birth of the father or head of the family; by enumeration of the persons in the family, specifying males and females; and a medical certificate of good health for all the family. Males of more than 45 and females of more than 35 years of age are not entitled to the benefits of this law.

The Consuls of the Dominican Republic, together with each petition, shall send such information as they can gather separately in respect to the petitioners, and the Minister of Promotion shall prescribe such rules as may be necessary, to which the immigrants shall be subjected, and sign with them the proper contracts. These contracts must be approved by the Dominican Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS (IRRIGATION).—President Caceres, on March 23d, approved the resolution passed by the National Congress on March 18, 1907, for carrying into effect the plans for irrigating the Monte Cristi District. This resolution provides, appropriating as a charge on the Public Treasury and for the period of two years the sum of \$75,000 annually, which shall be set apart to meet the expenses occasioned by the irrigation of the Monte Cristi District by the submersion system, according to the plans prepared for that purpose, and deposited in the Ministry of Promotion and Public Works.

The amount above mentioned shall be included in the Budget annually voted by the National Congress, under the heading of "Improvements and Public Works."

The work is placed under the charge of the Executive Power, which shall employ all the means within its power and exercise all necessary diligence to accomplish in the shortest time the realization of this so important work.

WATERWORKS. ETC.—The resolution of the National Congress of April 15th, approved by the President, April 19, 1907, authorizes the Municipal Government of the city of Santo Domingo to contract a loan of \$600,000 gold at 6 per cent interest with a sinking fund of 1 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be employed in building an aqueduct for public and private use of the city, in modernizing the electric plant, in improvement of city streets, and in building a public market and a theatre. In a circular letter issued by the Municipal Govern-

ment of Santo Domingo on April 26, 1907, correspondence in regard to the proposed improvements is invited.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—By an Act of the Dominican Congress passed on June 24, 1901, and promulgated on the following day by the President, the following were decreed works of public utility and as such the object of exclusive privilege: Railways, submarine cables, telegraphs, telephones, canalization of rivers, gas works and water supply of cities and towns by means of pipes.

No concession granted to an individual or company to be developed in the country shall be exclusive unless Congress shall so decree, in view of the merits of the case, and Congress shall also determine the cases when a privilege shall be granted, its life and the extent of territory to be embraced in the concession.

When a privilege is granted in cases of works of public utility, as above enumerated, the grantee is required to make a deposit in cash or give a security in real estate commensurate with the importance of the work to be undertaken.

PATENTS.—The law further states that authors, inventors, and real improvers of any object or thing to which a patent is granted shall also be privileged.

TRADE MARKS.—The trade marks law in force was enacted by Congress on April 11th, and promulgated by the President on May 16, 1907. The law contains 23 articles, the principal provisions of which are the following:

Every manufacturer and merchant or tradesman has the right to use especial trade marks to distinguish his merchandise or products. A trade mark may consist in the use of whatever is not prohibited by law, to distinguish an article from other articles, either identical or similar, but of a different origin. Any names, the name of a firm or company, letters and devices may only be used as trade marks, when they have a distinct character. Trade marks may be used either upon the article itself or on the wrappers or packages which contain it.

To secure the ownership and the exclusive use of a trade mark, it is indispensable that it be registered, filed and made

public according to law. To register a trade mark the owner or his legal representative must make application to the Minister of Promotion and Public Works (*Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas*), on stamped paper (revenue paper of the Dominican Republic) of the proper value. This application must be accompanied by two or more facsimiles or copies of the particular mark sought to be registered, containing a detailed statement of all the features of the mark. This application must contain also a statement of the trade or industry in which the trade mark is to be used, the trade or profession of the applicant, and place of residence.

The petition and every copy of the mark submitted shall be marked by the Chief Clerk of the Department of Promotion and Public Works, with the exact day and hour when they were filed. Should registration be ordered, one of the models submitted shall be filed in the Department and the other returned to the applicant, with a certificate of registration properly numbered. A certificate of registration containing a statement of the salient features of the trade mark, copied from the application, shall be published in the Official Gazette.

The following marks cannot be registered:

1. The coat of arms, public or official medals and insignia, whether national or foreign, when their use has not been authorized before the passage of the law now in force.
2. A name or firm that the applicant cannot legally use.
3. The statement of a certain place or concern which is not the one where the article originates, whether a supposed name or another's name is added to said statement.
4. Words, effigies or illustrations offensive to individuals or to public morals.
5. The reproduction of a trade mark already registered for an article of the same class.
6. The total or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a product of the same class, which may lead the consumer to error or confusion.

There is a possibility of error or confusion when the difference between two trade marks cannot be distinguished at once without an examination or comparison. The decision of this

point is left by law to the Minister of Promotion and Public Works, assisted by his counsellors.

The registration of a trade mark is valid for twenty years, at the expiration of which it can be renewed, and so on successively every twenty years. But the registration shall be considered null and void if within a year from such registration the owner of the mark has not made use of it.

A trade mark can only be transferred or assigned with the industry or trade of the product for which it was granted, according to the provisions of the law.

A fine of \$100, gold, shall be imposed upon those using a trade mark which lawfully belongs to another; to whoever should reproduce in whole or in part, by any medium whatever and without the consent of the owner or his legal representative, a trade mark which has been registered and published; to whoever should imitate a trade mark so as to deceive the consumer, and the person or persons using such imitated trade mark; to whoever should sell or offer for sale articles having an imitated trade mark, when the origin of such goods cannot be established; to whoever should use in his products a commercial name or the name of a firm which does not belong to him, whether such name constitute or not part of a registered mark.

The law establishes the cases when imitation exists and the unlawful use of a name or firm. The same Act also establishes other fines for contravention of the law and the rules of procedure for the seizure and forfeiture of goods and merchandise bearing a fraudulent trade mark.

PATENT MEDICINE LAW.—Chapter XI of the Patent Medicine Law of the Dominican Republic concerning the introduction and sale of foreign medicines provides as follows:

Foreign pharmaceutical specialties (specifics), whether patented or not, sold in the Republic, are subject to the provisions of this chapter. To obtain permission to sell an unpatented medicine, the manufacturer shall personally, or through an attorney, deliver to the Superior Board, through the Minister of the Interior:

1. Two bottles, boxes or packages of the medicine the sale of which he desires to make, and
2. The proper application containing :
 - (a) The name of the medicine;
 - (b) The basis of the preparation;
 - (c) The dose and manner of administering it, and
 - (d) The use to be made of it.

In the case of patent medicines approved by foreign institutes or faculties, it will be sufficient for the party in interest to send, together with the application, a copy of the official newspaper in which the resolution granting the patent was published, and deposit, in addition, in the office of the Secretary of the Superior Board the name of the medicine and the registered trade mark by which it is distinguished.

The provisions of this law are not applicable to such simple natural products as have not been subjected to a distillation or rectification process, and which are not mixed with other substances, and are packed in the form of a medicine.

The Superior Board shall send a copy of the certificate issued by the Treasury Department, which, in view of the same, shall authorize or prohibit the introduction of the medicine, and shall so inform the custom house auditors in order that, should medicines which have not been approved be imported, they shall impose on the same the fines prescribed by the custom house and port laws in force on all articles the introduction of which is prohibited.

In order that the manufacturers of medicines, the sale of which is made in the Republic, may comply with the provisions contained in this chapter, terms of three months are to be added to those coming from the United States, and six

5. The those coming from other countries. During these an article of the 11 begin from the day on which the present

6. The total or p, the custom house officials shall continue tered for a product of these medicines as they have done here-
 sumer to error or confusion of these terms, they shall act

There is a possibility of foregoing article, after receiving due
 ence between two trade department.
 without an examination or

Applications made to the Superior Board shall be written on stamped paper of the sixth class, and the Board shall charge a fee of \$25 for the certification and registration of each approval in favor of any particular medicine not patented, and a fee of \$10 for each of the patented ones. One-half of these fees shall be paid to the Superior Board, and the other half into the Federal Treasury, and shall be paid by the manufacturer or by his attorney on being notified of the approval thereof.

The Superior Board shall keep a Register in which shall be numerically recorded the name of the medicine, the sale of which has been authorized, the date of the approval, and the name of the applicant.

CHAPTER IX.

Convention with the United States.

On February 8, 1907, a Convention was signed between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, which was subsequently approved by the Senate of the United States and the Dominican Congress and ratified by the Presidents of both Republics. Ratifications were exchanged in the city of Washington on July 8, 1907, by the Dominican Minister and the Acting Secretary of State.

The sole purpose of this Convention is to secure and maintain to the Dominican Republic peace within its borders and with all the world. The former by cutting off the pecuniary inducements to revolution, and the latter by removing the cause of differences with other nations growing out of failure to discharge governmental liabilities, frequently unnecessarily contracted. Both of these ends are served in the collecting by the American Government of the Dominican customs revenue.

These are not, however, the only benefits to be attained by the Convention. The Dominican Government through it secures the necessary funds to complete important public works which will be of inestimable benefit in the future progress of the country. Among these works is the opening of ports now wholly or in part closed to trade by reason of natural obstacles, or because of odious monopolies granted in times of great administration disorder. Of equal or even greater importance is the building of railroads, the arteries of commercial life, infusing new enterprise into the interior of the country, awakening into being the energies of the people and utilizing and developing the immense natural wealth of the country.

The improvement of highways, the building of bridges, the settling of the lands with selected immigrants, and finally, the cleaning and sanitation of cities, more needed than orna-

mentation and embellishment, will be the direct and consequential result of the Convention.

Through the execution of these works an irresistible forward impetus will be given to progress in the Dominican Republic, so that at last it may take and keep that place among the progressive nations of the world due to its immense natural wealth and resources.

It is with this end in view that the American Government has so generously lent its aid to the patriotic Dominicans who have negotiated this Convention and worked for its ratification, and whose only desire and hope has been and is, that their country may enter upon a new life of peace, industry and advancement.

What has already been accomplished in the political life of the country and the material benefits already reaped through the operation of the *modus vivendi* in the short time since March 31, 1905, within which it has been in operation, prove conclusively that the hopes and aspirations of the friends of the Republic will have their fruition.

The *modus vivendi* may be said to have been in the nature of an experimental trial of the plan now embodied in the Convention, which is as follows:

"Whereas during disturbed political conditions in the Dominican Republic debts and claims have been created, some by regular and some by revolutionary governments, many of doubtful validity in whole or in part, and amounting in all to over \$30,000,000 nominal or face value;

"And whereas the same conditions have prevented the peaceable and continuous collection and application of national revenues for payment of interest or principal of such debts or for liquidation and settlement of such claims, and the said debts and claims continually increase by accretion of interest and are a grievous burden upon the people of the Dominican Republic and a barrier to their improvement and prosperity;

"And whereas the Dominican Government has now effected a conditional adjustment and settlement of said debts and claims under which all its foreign creditors have agreed to accept about \$12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about \$21,184,000 of nominal or face value, and the holders of internal debts or claims of about \$2,028,258 nominal or face

value have agreed to accept about \$645,827 therefor, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims on the same basis as the assents already given will receive about \$2,400,000 therefor, which sum the Dominican Government has fixed and determined as the amount which it will pay to such remaining internal-debt holders; making the total payments under such adjustment and settlement, including interest as adjusted and claims not yet liquidated, amount to not more than about \$17,000,000;

"And whereas a part of such plan of settlement is the issue and sale of bonds of the Dominican Republic to the amount of \$20,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest, payable in fifty years and redeemable after ten years at 102½, and requiring payment of at least 1 per cent per annum for amortization, the proceeds of said bonds, together with such funds as are now deposited for the benefit of creditors from customs revenues of the Dominican Republic heretofore received, after payment of the expenses of such adjustment, to be applied, first, to the payment of said debts and claims as adjusted; and, second, out of the balance remaining, to the retirement and extinction of certain concessions and harbor monopolies which are a burden and hindrance to the commerce of the country, and, third, the entire balance still remaining to the construction of certain railroads and bridges and other public improvements necessary to the industrial development of the country;

"And whereas the whole of said plan is conditioned and dependent upon the assistance of the United States in the collection of customs revenues of the Dominican Republic and the application thereof, so far as necessary, to the interest upon and the amortization and redemption of said bonds, and the Dominican Republic has requested the United States to give, and the United States is willing to give, such assistance.

"The Dominican Government, represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Relations, EMILIANO TEJERA, and its Minister of State for Finance and Commerce, FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ HERNANDEZ and the United States, represented by THOMAS C. DAWSON, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Dominican Republic, have agreed:

"First. That the President of the United States shall appoint a general receiver of Dominican customs, who, with such assistant receivers and other employees of the receivership as shall be appointed by the President of the United States in his discretion, shall collect all the customs duties accruing at the several custom houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment or retirement of any and all bonds issued by the Domi-

nican Government, in accordance with the plan and under the limitations as to terms and amounts hereinbefore recited, and said general receiver shall apply the sums so collected as follows: First, to paying the expenses of the receivership; second, to the payment of interest upon said bonds; third, to the payment of the annual sums provided for amortization of said bonds, including interest upon all bonds held in sinking fund; fourth, to the purchase and cancellation, or the retirement and cancellation, pursuant to the terms thereof, of any of said bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Government; fifth, the remainder to be paid to the Dominican Government.

"The method of distributing the current collections of revenue in order to accomplish the application thereof as hereinbefore provided shall be as follows:

"The expenses of the receivership shall be paid by the receiver as they arise. The allowances to the general receiver and his assistants for the expense of collecting the revenues shall not exceed 5 per cent unless by agreement between the two governments. On the first day of each calendar month the sum of \$100,000 shall be paid over by the receiver to the fiscal agent of the loan and the remaining collection of the last preceding month shall be paid over to the Dominican Government or applied to the sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of bonds as the Dominican Government shall direct.

"Provided, that in case the customs revenues collected by the general receiver shall in any year exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, one-half of the surplus above such sum of \$3,000,000 shall be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds.

"Second. The Dominican Government will provide by law for the payment of all customs duties to the general receiver and his assistants and will give to them all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers. The Government of the United States will give to the general receiver and his assistants such protection as it may find to be requisite for the performance of their duties.

"Third. Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement with the Dominican Government. A like agreement shall be necessary to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that on the basis of exportations and importations to the like amount and the like character during the two years pre-

